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WEEKLY BULLETIN

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Vol. 18 DETROIT, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 5, 1944 No. 36

DATA ON ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION IN CALIFORNIA

By ARTHUR C. MEMMLER Architect, of Berkeley California

The front page subject of your issue of May 30, '44 has the rather ambiguous title, "California Questionnaire Reveals Date of Registration, Unification." The article states "to obtain a cross section of opinion of its members, The State Association of California Architects has just completed a survey on the growth and decline in the number of certified architects in the state in the past twenty years." In reply I wish to say that I have found no architects in Northern California who have received such a questionnaire, therefore, the result from a partial area or perhaps from a selected group is likely to be inaccurate and certainly too indefinite to warrant publication, because it is misleading.

Your article compares the number of certified architects in this State with the State's population. Figures furnished by the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards would be more accurate than questionnaire results on the subject. At any rate there have always been enough architects to take care of the work during the last thirty years. Consequently it would seem wiser to "worry" about the quality of architects certified than the quantity and their average age.

Your article also compares college enrollment and architectural certification, showing a decreasing percentage. It infers that California laws, examinations and regulations should be revised and the standards lowered. Shall architectural colleges offer a degree to students handy with the pencil after they have taken a few "pipe" courses? When such handy pencil graduates appear with their sheepskins before the State Board of Examiners, shall they recommend them to the public, each one of them competent to design and supervise structures, and shall they recommend each as a coordinator of materials and craftsmanship by admitting him to practice? Will this improve the standing of the profession? Does the public deserve such treatment?

An attempt is made to reinforce your article by inserting part of a speech of a San Francisco practitioner before the New York A.I.A. Chapter meeting at which he stated he had never designed a beam in his life. I wonder how he managed to become certified. Have we any reason to feel elated over one doing that kind of boasting?

California has a number of very good

See CALIFORNIA, Page 4

CITY OF DETROIT APPROVES EMPLOYING PRIVATE ARCHITECTS

Under date of August 28, 1944 the Mayor's Postwar Improvement Committee submitted to Mayor Jeffries and the Common Council of Detroit a report and recommendation that independent architects and engineers be employed for the preparation of plans on a contractual basis, under suitable terms and conditions, for certain of the city's postwar projects amounting to a total of $5,743,250. The list includes 24 separate projects, ranging from $10,000 to $1,250,000. The recommendation was approved by the Mayor and Council.

On July 15, 1944, at the invitation of the Committee; representatives of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., met with the Committee and discussed this program, offering the cooperation of Detroit architectural offices. Members of the Committee are: George F. Emery, chairman; David V. Addy, Max R. Barton and Glenn C. Richards.

GROUP FROM CLEVELAND CHAPTER TO VISIT DETROIT

William Edward Kapp, president of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., has received word that 30 members of the Cleveland Chapter, A.I.A., will visit Detroit on Thursday, September 7. Detroit Chapter Board will act as hosts in showing the guests some points of interest which they want to see, including Cranbrook Academy of Art, some war plants, Grosse Pointe and other areas.

Tentatively, it is planned to have luncheon at Devon Gables and Dinner at the Rackham Building. While this dinner is not a regular Chapter meeting, members are invited to attend, provided they make reservations with the executive secretary by 9:00 a.m. Wednesday, September 6.

Members who would care to go on the trip about Detroit, and who are able to provide cars, are also requested to notify the executive secretary, as soon as possible.

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URGENT FOR THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC

To: Officers and Directors, A.I.A.
Presidents and Secretaries of Chapters, A.I.A.
Presidents and Secretaries of State Associations, A.I.A.

Gentlemen:

I have an urgent request for assistance from Colonel "X", Corps of Engineers, A.U.S., *A.I.A. (South Texas)*, who has just returned for a short visit, on a special mission, from Alaska where he has been constructing military facilities for over a year.

His special mission is to find and take back to Alaska nearly 200 professional and sub-professional *civilian* architectural and engineering personnel, vitally necessary to complete, in time for the increasing Pacific war activities, the additional facilites still required in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands (which, you may not realize, are *on* the great-circle route for any North Pacific attack we may carry out.

The required personnel are in regular Civil Service grades P4, P3 and P2, and SP8 to SP4 inclusive; contracts will be for one (1) year at regular rates of pay for grade, plus 25%, plus overtime, travel paid from and to point of hire; personnel will pay own rent and subsistence (amounting to about $37.00 per month).

The types of men required are:

a) Architectural Designers and Draughtsmen; Construction Superintendents; 6 in P4, 3 in P3, 13 in P2, 7 in SP8, 6 in SP7, 2 in SP4 and SP5.

b) Structural and Civil Engineers and Draughtsmen; Surveyors, Topographical and Safety men; 9 in P4, 24 in P3, 11 in P2, 22 in SP8, 49 in SP7, 17 in SP6, 3 in SP5.

c) Mechanical, Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers and Draughtsmen; 3 in P4, 7 in P3, 5 in P2, 1 in SP8.

Applicants may apply to *any local* U.S. Employment Service Office, or may write direct to

Base Echelon, Alaska Department
U.S. Army, Seattle, Washington

Will you not spread this word as widely as possible among architectural and engineering men in your area. It will be of great personal assistance to our fellow-architect, who is doing a grand job in the North-Country; it will be a definite contribution to the war effort, still far from completed;—it will give some adventurous spirits an opportunity not only to serve in an important way but to grasp an unusual experience. Incidentally this service carries a *high priority*, so that release from present jobs is available to those who feel themselves less active than they would be.

May I request especially that each applicant wire or write airmail to me at once the date and place of his application.

Very sincerely yours,
D. K. Este Fisher, Jr.
Washington Representative, A.I.A.

COMMUNITY HOSPITALS

Competitions Announced

The publication, Modern Hospitals, for August, contains a portfolio on "Community Hospitals, Today and Tomorrow." Plans and ideas are prepared by that magazine in collaboration with the Editors of Architectural Record.

Various phases of hospital planning are discussed by such hospital architects as Perry Swern of Chicago, William A. Riley of Boston and Alexander C. Robinson III of Cleveland.

Also in the Records portfolio are included: Schmidt, Garden & Erikson; Thielbar & Fugard, James R. Edmunds, Louis B. Mullay, Buckler & Fenhagen; Kea, Ross & Walton; Lecher & Mahoney, Douglas Darce Stone and Marshall Shaffer.

Competition Announced

Modern Hospital, in this issue, announces two architectural competitions; number one for a small general hospital and number two for a small community health center. Awards in each are $1,000, $750 and $500, with three $100 honorable mentions.

Included among the jurors are architects Charles Butler of New York, Mies Van der Rohe of Illinois Institute of Technology, Nathaniel A. Owings of Chicago and Harry Shepley of Boston.

The architectural advisor is Carl A. Erikson of Chicago. Closing date is December 1, 1944. Address Modern Hospital Publishing Co., 919 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.

WRIGHT'S INFLUENCE ON HOUSING

Loren Pope, Washington correspondent of the Madison (Wis.) Captial Times Star, states:

Architects in the National Housing authority who are believers in Frank Lloyd Wright's principles are trying to find a way to transmute plans he drew long ago for a housing project at Pittsfield, Mass., into houses. So far they have not had any luck, but whether or not this project is built, federal housing officials declare emphatically that Wright's influence will be a major one in postwar housing, both public and private. While some of these officials would like to see that Wright is commissioned to do some of the federal housing after the war, their wishes amount to no more than desires since the housing agencies don't know what their programs will be after the war.

However, the Wright ideas will be so much in evidence in postwar housing as to give the traditionalists very severe chills, according to C. W. Farrier, chief of the National Housing authority's technical section. Home owners will find that houses built on functional principles are cheaper rather than more expensive to live in, he said. The government's experience with the genuinely modern projects it has built has shown this, both to builders and dwellers, he added.

* * *

Prefabrication also will feel the Wright influence, he believes. As it is now, prefabrication "takes the house to the mill' rather than following Wright's dictum of "taking the mill to the house." The advantage in the latter is a unit system capable of producing a variety of patterns. The former procedure gives birth of not only standard units but repetitious houses. Wright's radiant heating, Farrier thinks, will be the heating system of the future, but may take a different form than the floor heating Wright uses. New developments such as "black heat," or heat radiated from a resistance-wire unit in buildings with walls that reflect heat and glass areas that have a metal-particle coating to stop heat loss, may be the new system.

TO KEEP HIS MEMORY GREEN

A method of signalizing the heroism of one of its sons, adopted in Leeds, England, might well be followed in American communities. Before he entered his country's service, Flight Sergeant Louis Aaron was a student in the School of Architecture of the Leeds College of Art.

Last November he gave his life through his devotion to duty in bringing his crippled bomber back to base after a raid in Northern Italy. Desperately wounded, he insisted on trying to fly his ship. When he couldn't make it he wrote out instructions for his bombardier. After five hours the bomber was brought in safely, but Aaron, exhausted by his efforts, died nine hours later.

Britain gave him its highest military honor—the Victoria Cross—the first in this war, we are told, in that community. Leeds didn't let it go at that. A Memorial Committee is raising a fund in the name of Arthur Louis Aaron, V. C., to provide scholarships in the Leeds School of Architecture.

Other Leeds boys, in happier years ahead, will be able to finish out the kind of career young Aaron—he was 21 when he died—gave up to help save his country and the world from tyranny.

CALIFORNIA

(Continued from Page 1)

designers who are fine draftsmen, who can also design structurally in wood, steel and concrete, who can figure heat losses and design mechanical plants, who can figure illumination and lay out electrical diagrams for jobs of average size, and who can follow up with specifications of their work. They probably burned some midnight oil in getting that which makes us feel proud of them, regardless of the fact that they were over thirty years of age when they were first allowed to practice. If our standards are lowered the public need have little respect for the profession. Progressive professions are raising their standards to modern scientific levels and the public has given recognition to this fact.

It may be an easy matter to get your paper to publish figures apparently favorable to unification and to the modification of our State Law but I can assure you that such figures are not from questionnaires authentically circulated among all State Association members.

* * *

The Editor's Reply

The article referred to was in part from a survey made by Vincent Palmer, Architect, Chairman of the Professional Betterment Committee, Southern Section, and is a matter of record in the files of the State Association of California Architects, Southern Section, 3757 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 5, California.

The questionnaire was mailed to all members of the Association, Southern Section, only, and not to members of the Northern Section of the State. The factual matter was obtained from the records of the State Board of Architectural Examiners.

The principal part of the article first appeared in The Southwest Builder and Contractor. A representative of that journal was present at the meeting referred to. The article states that Mr. Robert H. Orr was a member of the examining board, which some may take to mean a member of the State Board. He was assistant examiner to the Board for several years, writing and examining the papers, alternating each six months with an assistant examiner in the Northern District.

So far as the article is concerned, it is authentic and may be verified by the records of the Southern Section, except, that the statement "Statistics compiled from the questionnaire revealed the following:" is in error. Data obtained from the questionnaire pertained to the individual preference, Association vs. Chapter membership only.

UNIFICATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

By Searle H. vonStroch, President, Pennsylvania Association of Architects

We have been enjoying a friendly rivalry with Michigan in an endeavor to complete our Unification Program which I think in principle, is about the same as yours, and it looks to me as though you are a little ahead of us, having attained a bigger percentage of membership up to date. Actually, what we are trying to do is this,—obtain into A.I.A. membership every qualified registered architect of good character. In Pennsylvania, there are many second and third class cities which have not been called upon for industrial defense work and architectural practice in these communities is down to the point where most of the men have gone elsewhere. A lot of them who are only draftsmen, though they maintain registration, apparently will not return to the state. For instance, in my community which had 27 architects, only 3 offices are open. Quite a few have not renewed their registration for 1944 and I am now in the process of checking with the state board on these men. It looks as though we will only have about 850 men who can be called registered practitioners, registered employed architects, or men of each group who will return after the war. The results of the drive to date show that with applications in hand, we are now past the 600 mark in Institute membership. We expect to continue the drive to October 1st, as July and August have not been easy months in which to solicit. Our present enrollment of 600 as mentioned, is more than we ever had in the Pennsylvania Association. We have something over the 80% of organized architects required now in the Institute. Therefore, we consider we're in a position to say our Unification Program is complete.

We now have a committee working on a new Constitution and By-Laws for the state organization which will be submitted to the Institute for approval probably at its Board Meeting the latter part of this year. Our program is to establish a state chapter of the Institute to be known as the Pennsylvania Association of Architects, subdivided into five chapters. These chapters will be chartered by the state organization, subject to Institute approval.

We have never had a paid Executive Secretary but our program includes one. There has been considerable discussion as to dues at the state level as it will be necessary for us to acquire a budget of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars per year, which of course, cannot be raised on the $7.50 dues we now have in the State Association. Two programs have been submitted. One, that the dues at the state level be 1/4 of 1% of the gross professional income of the individual member, with a minimum of $10. The second scheme is to have dues bracketed at the $10 level, $25, $50, and at $25 intervals to and including $200. Either of these programs would be entirely voluntary on the part of the members and, therefore, we recognize a weakness. It is obvious that it will probably take a year or two to sell either of the dues programs to the profession, during which time those of us who are active will have to prove that the new organization will function to the best interests of the most men. During this time, we propose to raise the necessary money through voluntary subscription and have to date, obtained pledges for each of the next two years amounting to $13,500.00 over and above our regular price of dues.

At the moment, sentiment throughout the entire state seems to be very favorable. At all of our State Association directors meetings this year (and there have been four) we have had present representatives of the Chapters and have given them equal voice and vote in all actions, so that the Chapters are entirely conversant with what we are doing. The last meeting held here in Scranton on August 2nd and 3rd was very successful and there were no dissenting opinions from the Association of chapters on the general setup of our scheme. I think it is safe to say we'll complete the new organization on or about January 1st, as planned.

As near as I can tell from Branson's correspondence, you in Michigan are working along similar lines. I do not know whether your Executive Secretary is a full-time paid office, what the dues are, or what size budget you operate. If you care to furnish this information, I would be glad to have it as a guide. I feel that if Michigan and Pennsylvania follow similar policies and can make the program work, it will be an incentive for the rest of the country and will tend to discredit a lot of the petty objections that seem to be raised.

Yesterday in New York, I talked to Matt Del Gaudio, our State Association Director, who also attended our Meeting in Scranton, and he tells me New York state is beginning to shape up. This was the one state I was doubtful of because of so many groups in the metropolitan area. Because of the numbers involved, it will take them longer to accomplish a program.

In the meantime, my congratulations to all of you in Michigan who have done such a splendid job.

NEW MARKET FOR COTTON

By E. H. Omohundro

A new insulating material promises an annual market for much cotton of the qualities that are hardest to sell. Assuming that a tenth of all the U. S. cotton that might be used for insulation *is* so used, it is now estimated that the new product will consume half a million bales a year. When we consider that half a million bales equals one twenty-fourth of the average U. S. crop during the 5 years to Pearl Harbor—a much larger fraction of the hard-to-sell low-quality part of that crop—we get a rough idea of what the new insulating material may mean one day to surplus-haunted American cotton farmers.

Since 1940, when commercial manufacture was begun, public acceptance of cotton insulation has increased strikingly. In 1940 production of the product amounted to 55,000 pounds; in 1941, 769,000 pounds; in 1942, 1,746,000 pounds; and in 1943, 7,447000 pounds. For 1944, a production goal of 60,000,000 pounds has been set.

Cotton insulation is being used today in homes, industrial buildings, and trailers, and it is beginning to be used in refrigerated warehouses, freight cars, and trucks. Experiments are being conducted looking to its use in household refrigerators, low-temperature cold storage, air—and marine—transportation equipment, and in other fields.

As an insulator, the product equals or excels any other material now commercially available. Weighing around three-quarters of a pound per cubic foot, it is lighter than any other insulation in general use. A thousand square feet of it, by 3 inches thick, weighs a mere 200 pounds. This lightness gives it a big advantage in the transportation field.

Cotton insulation is live and springy, and after being installed it usually gets thicker—provided it is made of sound fibers and properly installed. It is manufactured in batts as thick, wide, and long as the buyer specifies, and may be purchased unmounted or mounted on one or both sides. Mounted cotton insulation has never been known to settle after installation.

The new product does not attract household vermin, or harm or irritate the human skin. It has been floated in water for as long as 6 months without showing mildew or any deterioration of the fibers or their insulating properties. After water-soaked fibers have been frozen solid, thawed out, and allowed to dry, they again become resilient with no tendency to fall apart.

Cotton insulation is given a flame-resistance treatment and tested with an 1,800° F. torch flame. Recently, when a sample of the material which had been in use since 1940 was retested, it was found to resist flame as hardily as ever.

Chances are that cotton insulation manufacture will develop into a self-supporting industry, but during the development period the War Food Administration is making incentive payments to approved manufacturers.

"FUN IN ART"

Hagerstown, Md.—A tag-end-of-the-day brainstorm of two former Milwaukeeans is responsible for the art show currently holding forth, to accompanying chuckles, guffaws and belly laughs, in the art museum in Hagerstown, Md.

Willis Leenhouts and his wife, the former Lillian Scott, are the former Milwaukeeans. Both architects, who formerly practiced their profession there, they're now working in the engineering department of the big airplane plant at Hagerstown.

It seems that last fall the two, along with several of Lillian's co-workers in the production-illustration department of the plant, decided that they all needed some relaxation to take their minds off the steady six-day a week grind. Most of the people with whom Lillian works are former professional easel artists, sculptors, architects or professional artists, so the logical outcome was an art show.

The originators called it "Fun in Art" in opposition to those serious minded objectors to all things new who call their group "Sanity in Art." The Leenhouts apartment, in an old building in Hagerstown, served as gallery. Modeled on a serious opening reception, the first night's showing even boasted printed programs and a gallery tour . . . and the whole thing, written up by the Hagerstown press, provoked, so much comment that the director of the town's museum asked to show it.

Some of the more outstanding items in the show: . . . mobiles done out of wire hangers that out-mobiled Alexander Calder; abstracts and "primitives;" a "sculptural poem in soap and shell' that was a gem; a college called "Intestinal Disturbance" that was a lovely Dali nightmare, and so on.

JOSEPH FINGER AND GEORGE RUSTAY, have associated to form a new firm with offices in the National Standard Building, Houston, Texas. Announcements state the merger was prompted "in anticipation of the huge postwar building program." Both are members of the A.I.A.

EDWARD LEHLBACH

Architect of N.Y. and N.J. Dies

Edward Lehlbach, who had practiced architecture both in New York City and in Newark, N.J. died at his home in the latter city on August 8. He was born in New York City 64 years ago.

After completing his studies of architecture at the Atelier Masqueray in New York, Mr. Lehlbach became a member of the firm of Necarsulmer & Lehlbach in Newark. This firm was dissolved in 1931 and Mr. Lehlbach became associated with William E. Lehman, also in Newark.

Mr. Lehlbach was active in the affairs of First Reformed Church. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Newark Home for the Friendless and of Newark Athletic and the Essex clubs.

H. S. T. WHITE, JR.

Henry S. Taylor White, Jr., A.I.A., who designed the Baltimore Life Building and the development of Friends School, died suddenly in Baltimore, on Aug. 15. He was 40 years old.

A native of Baltimore, he was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Taylor White and was a partner with his father, also a member of the A.I.A. He attended Boys Latin School, studied engineering for a year at the Johns Hopkins University and graduated after four years from the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania.

After two years with his father, then a partner in the firm of Mottu & White, he spent a year in France, studying and assisting in the design of the American Church in Paris. For a year he was associated with the group of engineers and architects as coordinator of the work of building the United States marine base at Cherry Point, N.C.

HENRY C. ROSS

Henry Casad Ross, 59 years old, died in Boston, Mass, July 30. A native of Richmond, Ind., he was a graduate of Richmond High school, Earlham college, Harvard university and Harvard Architectural school. For many years he was associated with the firm of Dyer & Co., Architects, and in recent years, had been associate director of the Isabel Stewart Gardner Museum of Fine Arts.

BARNETT D. SINGER, architect has been named a member of the new Zoning Commission of Bayonne, N.J. He was on a committee named by Mayor Daly two months ago to gather data on zoning.

FLASH!

Midland, Mich.—"You know, that's all right."

"Looks good, doesn't it?"

"I didn't think I'd like it, but when I see it on, it looks fine."

Comments of this kind, mixed with "Holy catfish!" and "What you trying to do, put my eyes out?" are greeting buildings in the main business district of Midland, as a rainbow paint rejuvenation campaign gets definitely under way.

Rolling now with sufficient momentum to amount to a definite plan rather than an accidental streak of cheerfulness, the campaign, spurred by Alden B. Dow, famed Midland architect, and the Chamber of Commerce, is drawing more bouquets than brickbats.

Today the Midland Daily News entered the final phase of a paint job that has turned it out in a base turquoise trimmed with Spanish orange.

Mort's Wallpaper paced the drive with a soft yellow accented with green. Others followed suit with equally pleasing effects.

FRANTZ & SPENCE, of Saginaw, Mich., have been awarded architectural commission from the state for the elimination of fire hazards in certain state-owned buildings, to cost $71,500, and for a state service building, to cost $250,000.

* * *

ST. CLAIR PARDEE, A.I.A., of St. Johns, Mich., has been retained by the Manistique Board of Education on an extensive postwar program.

* * *

ELIEL SAARINEN, F.A.I.A., has been employed by the city of Rockford, Ill., and its Winnebago County Planning Commission to direct postwar city planning for Rockford.

* * *

KALAMAZOO'S First National Bank and Trust Co., is displaying "Look at Your Neighborhood," circulating exhibition from the Museum of Modern Art, New York City.

G. FRANK CORDNER, A.I.A., formerly of Detroit, and so faithful in the Chapter and Society, writes from San Juan, P.R. (Box 1546) that he is now pretty well settled, officially and otherwise. He and his daughter Jane, whose husband is in Service, have a 3½ acre "Estate" outside S. J., where "We grow our own bananas, plantains, papayas and other foods." Frank reports that meat is scarce but other foods are in fair supply, and they like their new surroundings very much.

After leaving Detroit, some years ago, Frank was with the FPHA in Washington. On April 18 last he became Insular Representative of FPHA in Puerto Rico. His new duties are largely administrative, with planning as one of the important branches.

* * *

EARLY TOWN PLANNING IN NEW YORK STATE, T. C. Bannister. Landscape Architecture, vol. 34, no 2, Jan. 1944, pp. 45-49. Purpose of article is to consider foundation and early growth of number of New York communities during Colonial and Early Republican periods; Dutch, English, and early American citizens each evoled different character in their towns quite independent of their highly differentiated styles of building; this difference of character is all the more intriguing because influences of geography and climate remain relatively constant.

* * * *

THE HURON FORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan, announces the following appointmens: General Sales Manager, C. L. Laude, formerly purchasing agent; Purchasing Agent, P. L. Biasell.

* * *

COOLIDGE, SHEPLEY, BULFINCH & ABBOTT are architectural consultants for the Emergency Public Works Commission in preparing a comprehensive report on development of terminal facilities in transforming Logan airport at East Boston, Mass., into a transcontinental and transoceanic air terminal.

NEW UNIT HEATS, COOLS

Architects, desiring to provide their clients with the utmost in home and office comfort, had their attention focused last week on Washington, Pa., where the first all-year air conditioner on the market to both heat and cool the home with one gas-fired unit has just been placed in operation. F. S. Thomas, sales representative of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, through which this—the first installation in the home, a business building or a store."

C. Garey Dickson, architect of Washing, Pa., who was instrumental in having the first installation made for the National Annealing Box Company, said that he would recommend similar installations to his clients, both commercially and in homes. "It is simple in design, occupying little space," he said, "and for use of but one fuel—gas—for both cycles of winter heating and summer cooling, combines quiet, efficient, trouble-free operation the year around with economical cost."

In explaining the operation of the device, made by Servel, Inc., also peacetime manufacturers of the Servel gas refrigerator, Mr. Thomas said:

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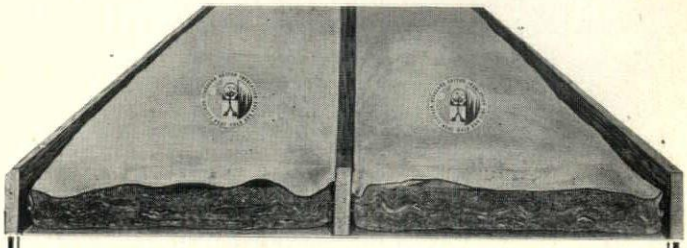

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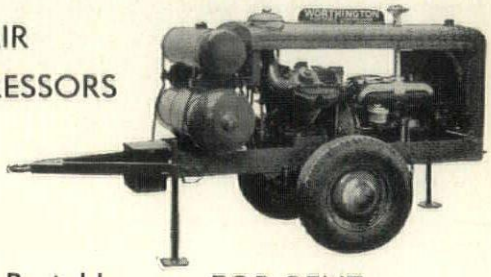
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For complete details see Sweet's Catalog, Vol. 18, Page 13

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Vol. 18 DETROIT, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 12, 1944 No. 37

WOMEN WHO BUILD

By MARION SPEYER

(Special to the Weekly Bulletin from British Information Service)

There are today over three hundred women architects registered at the Royal Institute of British Architects. Several of them hold posts of importance to Britain's War effort; many more will make their influence felt in post-war planning, yet it is only 46 years ago that the first English womanarchitect qualified.

It is strange that until this last half-century the women of Britain were content to live in houses made for them exclusively by men. They had no urge to undertake the actual building of their own homes. There were, of course, occasional exceptions to this in England's history: for instance, as early as 880, when Alfred the Great (of burnt cakes fame), ruled over primitive England, his daughter Aethelfled was already architecturally minded. William of Malmesbury said of her: "This spirited heroine assisted her brother greatly with her advice, was of equal service in building cities, nor could you easily discern whether it was more owing to fortune or to her own exertions, that a women should be able to protect men at home and intimidate them abroad."

The Royal Institute of British Architects was always open to women but it was acute manpower shortage that induced the authorities to admit women students to the schools in 1917. The few women who qualified before had to study privately, and their way must have been hard.

In half a century women have secured an indestructible place in the profession of architecture in Britain. Now they are helping their country's war effort in many important ways. Their contribution to the future peace may well be even more striking, says Miss Speyer, well-known writer on women's topics, especially decorating and planning. Since the war she has been a member of the Women's Voluntary Services.

By 1935 there were about 113 women architects, of whom about one-third were practising despite their small numbers these architects had by then designed a good many interesting buildings. Besides town and country houses, conversions and reconstructions, there were two churches, built by Hilda Mason and M. F. Rigg respectively a golf club house, by A. J. Cooke, a factory, zoo, printing press by N. Aiton and B. Scott, almshouses by Joyce Townsend, a war memorial by Edith Hughes, a theatre and school by Elizabeth Scott and a laundry by Edna Mosely.

Of the total of over 300 qualified women architects now registered at the Royal Institute of British Architects, five are Fellows.

War came as a crushing blow to all Britain's architects. They were not "reserved" at first, and in the need for other more urgent considerations, no specific use was made of their qualifications. Now matters are improved.

Women architects are with the various Government Ministries. One of them is Judith Ledeboer, a very capable exponent, who is at the Ministry of Health.

See SPEYER, Page 4

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MICHIGAN POSTWAR PLANNING COMMITTEE

The leaflet "This is Blueprint Time," sponsored by The Michigan Society of Architects, Michigan Section of American Society of Civil Engineers and General Builders Association of Detroit, a Chapter of Associated General Contractors of America, and mailed to a large list of Michigan municipalities, banks, industrialists and others, has resulted in the formation of The Michigan Postwar Planning Committee, with Walter Couse, president of General Builders Association, as chairman.

The Committee is working closely with Mr. Don Weeks, Director of the Michigan Planning Commission, in planning a series of meetings in various Michigan localities, at which Mr. Mark Owen, director of the Research and Development Committee of the ASCE, at New York, will speak on the importance of postwar planning now, and taking advantage of the State's offer to match local funds on an equal basis, for that purpose.

These meetings are to be at various cities, both at luncheon and evening meetings, and are to include members of the local chambers of commerce, city officials, bank officials, county and township officials, as well as those from surrounding small towns, representatives from various luncheon clubs and other civic organizations.

It is planned that these meetings be primarily made up of local speakers in the architects', engineers' and contractors', groups together with the mayor of the city in which the meeting is being held, as well as other civic officials taking a prominent parts. Also Mr. Owen will be one of the main sources of attraction, owing to his position in the American Society of Civil Engineers and his coming from New York for this purpose.

"We held a meeting in Lansing, August 22nd, at which was discussed with Mr. Weeks and Mr. Langius and the governor's office the possibility of having Governor Kelly appear on at least one of the programs, possibly in Lansing, at which time we are going to endeaver to get some radio time," said Mr. Couse.

"In this connection, Mr. George Thompson, city engineer of Detroit, Mr. Fred Storer, city manager of Dearborn, and others will be in Minneapolis and St. Paul for a public works officials' meeting, September 25th, 26th, and 27th. Mr. Owen will also attend. It is the desire of the committee, and Mr. Weeks is quite hopeful that we can realize it, to have them appear in the upper peninsula for two or three meetings, possibly in Houghton, Marquette and the Soo on the 28th, with such other stops as might be possible, including the Soo on the 29th.

"We believe that local committees set up by members of the three principal organizations together with their local chambers of commerce could develop quite interesting meetings, perhaps not too large at the luncheon meetings, but with the possibility of having fairly large evening meetings. School boards from the vicinity of these towns should definitely be represented as well as members of private industry if interested ones are available and will attend. We then plan on having Mr. Owen return to Michigan later for a group of meetings in the lower peninsula which will be held at Flint, Saginaw, Bay City, Lansing, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Battle Creek, and elsewhere.

"The national office of the A.S.C.E. is quite optomistic concerning this program as are we, and we realize that it will take considerable work and planning. Mr. Owen, Mr. Thompson and others are desirous of giving their views on the subject and are encouraging and advising all they can in connection with these meetings and are willing to make the trip in the interest of this plan," Mr. Couse concluded.

The success of the meetings will depend very largely upon the cooperation received locally, and architects are urged to lend their cooperation by assisting in organizing the programs and securing attendance of those concerned.

COMMANDER PALMER TO GO OVERSEAS

Lt. Commander C. William Palmer, A.I.A., past president of the Detroit Chapter and of the Michigan Society of Architects, was inducted into the Service on May 8 of this year, when he became liaison officer with the Seabees and assigned to the Chicago area.

Commander Palmer

On August 3 last "this column" predicted that he would be sent over-seas and now it has happened! As of October 1, he will be assigned to duty in the Pacific theatre. The reason we were able to predict with such accuracy was because anyone with half an eye could see that was what Bill wanted most, and he's the type who gets what he wants. Of course, Nina is all aflutter about it but like any good better half would say, "what can you do about it?"

CITY ENGINEER CITY OF DETROIT

Desires to engage the professional services of engineering and architectural firms in connection with the preparation of the City of Detroit Advance Plan Projects. Applications for such services may be obtained by calling in person at the City Engineer's Advance Plan Office, 10th Floor, Griswold Building, Detroit, Michigan, George R. Thompson, City Engineer.

The following projects have been authorized to be prepared by architects and engineers in independent practice:

Project No.	Project Name	Const Cost
He 9	District Health Centers (4)	$260,000
He 10	Teaching Center and Health Service Building	$80,000
Li 8	Main Library Wing	$1,075,000
Pr. 8	Conservatory and Greenhouse—Belle Isle	$460,00
Pr. 11	River Rouge Nursery—Horticulture and Propagating Buildings	$150,000
Pr. 18	Combination Skating Pavilion and Canoe Shelter—Belle Isle	$300,000
Pr 37	East Side Stadium	$1,250,000
Pr 38	West Side Stadium	$1,250,000
Pr 39	River Rouge Service Building	$250,000
Pr 40	Palmer Park Service Building	$150,000
Po 4	Replacement Horse Barn	$107,050
Zp 1	Aquatic Animal Exhibit—Belle Isle	$20,000
Zp 2	Aquarium—New—Belle Isle	$100,000
Zp 3	Water Fowls Exhibit—Rehabilitation—Belle Isle	$15,000
Zp 4	Carnivorous Bird Aviery—Belle Isle	$10,000
Zp 10	Entrance Gates—Royal Oak	$15,000
Zp 11	Carnivorous Animal Exhibit—Royal Oak	$45,000
Zp 12	Enclosing Fence and Gates—Belle Isle	$25,000
Zp 13	Bear Den—Belle Isle	$50,000
Zp 14	Small Mammal Exhibit—Belle Isle	$25,000
Zp 15	Buffalo Barn—Belle Isle	$12,500
Zp 16	Asphalt Roads and Walks—Belle Isle	$18,700
	Pavilion—Royal Oak	$50,000
	Anthropoid Ape Exhibit—Royal Oak	$125,000
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Architect—Now, if you'll give me a general idea of the kind of home you need—

Client—Well, we want something to go with an antique door knocker my wife brought home from Mexico City

SPEYER

(Continued from Page 1)

She assisted in the work of the Dudley Committee on the design of new dwellings, and also sat on the Burt Committee on which she is still engaged. Her main work has been on pre-fabrication—and her design for pre-fabricated nursery school buildings has been used for war nurseries throughout the country.

The Ministry of Supply employed Ruth Ellis for some time. For the Office of Works Mona Harris supervised the erection of a large hospital on the Welsh Borders, a very responsible post.

The Department of Health in Scotland also has women on its staff. At the Ministry of Aircraft Production Joyce Townsend has the post of assistant works engineer, working on the parts of planes. Previously she had built private houses and almshouses of an attractive type. Her former partner, E. Drury, is doing the same kind of work. The Board of Education had appointed a woman architect, O. Emmerson Price, long before the war. At the moment she advises and reports on plans submitted to the Board, acts as liaison between architects and the Ministry and handles such matters as the control of building material. The Ministry of Town and Country Planning employs at least two women in its research department—A. Cox and Jacqueline Tyrrwhit.

During the war architectural training can only proceed from 16 to 19 years and reach the intermediary stage. The call-up prevents most students from further studies with the possible exception of correspondence courses. A number of students just about to qualify are engaged at the Building Research Station at Watford. They are gaining valuable experience working on the experimental pre-fabricated types of houses and equipment, some of it of American origin, and all of it a matter of urgent interest to Britain. The London Midland & Scottish Railways also have a research Station, where Christian Hamp is one of several engaged on the production of standard canteens for railway employees.

Britain's local authorities are becoming increasingly aware of the capabilities of women architects. Several Town Planning Advisers are women. One is Joyce Adburgham, who is working with a firm of architects who were the designers of some of the first cottages to be put up for rural workers in agricultural districts. These cottages created much comment and are expected to play a big part in future village development.

Some local authorities are heavily involved in the design and equipment of school canteens. It is the policy of the Government to try and give every school child that needs it a hot mid-day meal. With mothers away working, strict rationing, fuel and other difficulties, a good school dinner is a real boon to child and parent alike. In the Country Architect's Office at Shrewsbury, Barbara Beresford has for four months been working on the provisions of canteen kitchens for schools throughout the country. In some of the out-of-the-way places there is no public water supply or main services; sometimes existing school facilities are adapted; sometimes the Ministry of Works supplies pre-fabricated huts and other equipment. Everything has to conform to the Board of Education standard and this work involves preliminary surveys, preparation of schemes, specifications and general supervision. This architect had previously worked for a year with the Royal Engineers, a year in the building section of a large factory and two years on Air Raid Precaution measures. A full wartime record.

Claire Railing, a distinguished architect, joined the Ministry of Labour when war started. She used to build houses in a style reminiscent of the late Sir Edwin Lutyens, of whom she was a pupil. Now she acts as liaison officer to the Women's Voluntary Services. Her work is devoted to the welfare of industrial worker outside the factory, the transfer of workers, billeting, clubs, mobile canteens and a hundred other problems. Besides a full time job she finds time to be a member of the executive of the Women's Advisory Housing Council.

London has had a housing center for several years but at no time has it been so busy as now. It is an important focal point for all matters concerning housing and planning. Patricia Owen, architect, runs this centre. She plans exhibitions that tour every part of the British Isles. They go to the Army, Navy, Air Force and schools, consisting mostly of photos, plans and drawings made for light and easy travelling. These are some of the titles of London exhibitions which went on tour: "Town House", "Your Inheritance", "Home from Home", "Living in the Country".

The Forces have claimed several women architects. The Royal Engineers have accepted women for the first time in history. Anne Montague joined in 1940, after working at the Air Ministry. She surveyed anti-aircraft gun sites. Madeline Kohn-Speyer qualified in 1939, was, in 1941, made technical and clerical assistant at the Lands Branch of the War Office. Now she has been appointed to the Royal Engineers and is a Staff Captain (Planning). The work is mostly in the office but includes surveying and speeding up progress Isobel Beattie first joined the Women's Royal Naval Service and was later posted to the Dumfries Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Scotland. She works on land drainage, constructive advice on Women's Land Army Hostels, water supplies, acreage of crops and office essentials.

Between wars some English architects had scholarships which allowed them to travel to America where they studied for some time. One of these was Elsie Rodgers who, with another architect, Gertrude Leverkus, is re-planning the densely populated and much bombed London borough of East Ham.

A recent visitor to the United States was Jane Drew. This busy woman the mother of girl-twins of six, has been appointed Architectural Consultant to the Domestic Heat Services Committee of the Gas Industry. She has just made a thorough inspection of the latest kitchen devices and came back much impressed generally by the American ideas. She found her office blitzed on her return so has retired to work in an erstwhile basement kitchen. Jane Drew has been practising for nine years and is married to a well-known architect. She has been working on factories for the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and was chairman of an exhibition called "Re-building Britain" which may by now be on its way to the States. At 32 she is a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. and a very energetic exponent of her profession.

A unique position is held by Mrs. Davenport. This architect is listed as Director General, Technical Services, Department of Defence, Pretoria, surely the only woman living to hold such a post.

If Ethel Charles, the first English woman to qualify, had been given a telescope in 1898 to peep into the future, she would hardly have believed her eyes. In less than half a century women architects have shown that they can do what was long regarded as a man's job with efficiency and calm. They are making an unassuming but admirable contribution to the war effort of Britain.

..**O'CONNOR & DELANEY, AYMAR EMBURY II AND MATHEW W. DEL GAUDIO** are architects for Morrisania Houses, New York City Housing Authority's postwar project to house 1,800 families in the Bronx. Estimated cost of the fourteen six-story and thirteen-story buildings is $7,058,000.

NEW ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRANTS

Since Roster of Michigan Architects Was Published

MOSSIE BELCO, 10901 Ozga Road, Romulus, Mich. Born in Russia on June 28, 1892, he attended the Detroit Institute of Technology and Valparaiso University. Registered by exemption May 26, 1944. Employed by The Detroit Edison Co., Wright & Nice, John C. Stahl, Detroit Housing Commission, George D. Mason, Stuchell & Bucheit.

M. FRED BENNETT, 345 New Center Bldg., Detroit. Born Chicago, July 1, 1907. Grad. U. of Ill. 1932 (BSA). Armour Institute of Tech. 1 Yr., Art Inst. of Chicago, 1 Yr. Registered by reciprocity from Louisana, May 26, 1944. Employed in Illinois by Norman Brydges, Robert C. Ostergren, Emery Stanford Hall. Associate architect and consultant for Procurement Division, Treasury Dept. With Weiss, Dreyfouss & Seiferth, New Orleans; R. H. Hunt Co., Chattanooga and Albert Kahn.

DOROTHY D. GRAY, 234 N. Summit, Ypsilanti, Mich. Born Sidney, Ohio, on May 28, 1909, she attended University of Kansas, Western Reserve Univ., John Huntington Polytechnic Inst., Cleveland, Ohio. Registered by reciprocity May 26, 1944, on basis of registration in Ohio, by written Exam. Employed by various architects in Ohio. For duration employed at Willow Run Bomber Plant designing suction systems and minor structural changes in the building.

BERNARD F. PASKI, 14824 Prest Ave., Detroit, Mich. Born Detroit, April 12, 1913. Graduate Univ. of Detroit (BAE), 1937. Registered by examination. Employed by Frederick Fuger, C. E. Schley, U.S. Engrs.

EDWARD G. ROSELLA, University of Detroit. Born Detroit, Dec. 27, 1914. Grad. U. of D. (BAE), 1942. Reg. by Exam., March 24, 1944. Employed by L. R. Blakeslee, Hyde & Williams, Giffels & Vallet. Instructor in Arch. Engr., U. of D.

GEORGE S. SMITH, 8332 Luella Ave., Chicago, Ill. Born Chicago, April 30, 1889. Attended evening school, taught in Chicago high schools, traveled. Began practice of architecture as a principal in Feb., 1927. Registered by reciprocity from Illinois, March 24, 1944.

W. RAY WINEGAR, 735 Hazelwood Ave., Birmingham, Mich. Born in Illinois, June 3, 1898. Attended Albion College, (Grad. 1921). Univ. of Mich., 1½ yrs. Registered by exemption March 24, 1944. Employed by Brown & Derrick; Smith, Hinchman & Grylls; Marani, Lawson & Morris, Toronto; Geo. A. Fuller Co., Toronton and Albert Kahn.

RICHARD N. ZUBER, 803 City Savings Bank Bldg., Alliance, Ohio Born Milford, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1916. Cleveland School of Architecture, Western Reserve Univ. (Grad. 1938). Registered March 24, 1944 on basis of registration by Exam. in Ohio. Employed by various architects in Ohio. Now chief draftsman and designing engineer with Hopkins & Kendall.

POSTWAR KITCHEN

From Time Magazine, Aug 28, 1944

The kitchen will soon have its prewar face lifted. Items planned for general postwar distribution:

A prefabricated glass kitchen (by Libbey-Owens-Ford) with glass oven, refrigerator, cabinets, etc.

A one-wall kitchen combination. Most revolutionary feature: a refrigerator with separate drawers instead of a single door, for handier food storage and conservation of cold air.

Refrigerators with revolving shelves, sterilizing lamps to kill bacteria, ice-water taps, ice-cube ejectors, foodfreezing compartments.

A stainless-steel, heated food wagon, complete with dish racks and thermos containers, which will enable a hostess to serve a piping hot meal without rising from her seat.

Fluorescent lighting units inconspicuously recessed in the kitchen ceiling.

An electric garbage disposer which grinds the garbage up, flushes it away.

A hydraulic dishwasher which also dries the dishes.

An electronic device, called the precipitron, which removes all dust and soot from the kitchen air by drawing it into a duct, where dirt particles are given a positive electric charge and deposited on a negatively charged plate. In smoky Pittsburgh tests the device extended the curtain laundering interval from 2-3 weeks to 8-10 weeks.

An electric range, with built-in pressure cooker, broiler, toaster, etc. each with electronic temperature control.

A cordless electric iron.

Push-button machinery to open and close windows.

An electric clothes dryer.

Ceramic stoves in any desired color.

Plastic dishes in any color which will not break, crack, discolor or absorb.

In the discussion stage is a kitchenless house. The food department, concealed in the living room, would include a refrigerator in the radio cabinet, an oven and broiler in a desk drawer. Enlarging on this idea in *Women's Home Companion*, Dorothy Rosenman, chairman of the National Committee on Housing, observed: "Nonchalance will have reached the peak when, during a tea party, the hostess casually reaches into the desk drawer to baste a chicken."

WHAT ABOUT PREFABRICATED HOUSES?

From Scientific American Sept., 1944

The estimate of a potential demand for one million private dwellings per year for at least five years after the war (this page, Feb. 1944) still holds. If the building industry meets this demand, it will climb to a peak considerably higher than ever in the past. But there are many problems that must be solved first and not the least of them is the economic one of funds available.

Some people look to the prefabricated-house industry to furnish a large part of the answers. Let's glance first at the cost of labor that goes into the construction of a moderate cost home. Reliable figures show this to be only about 8 per cent of the total purchase price. So, from a labor stand point, prefabrication has only a small part of the whole to work on. Then it is found that the building itself, the "rough and finished structure," accounts for only 47 percent of the purchase price, and this includes the cost of labor on this part of the job. Since prefabrication cannot affect land costs, street improvements, excavation and grading costs, and the like, it can be expected to prove its worth on only a part of the total problem.

The probabilities are that the advantages which prefabrication can offer to the industry and the home buyer will be summed up in better houses for a given cost rather than greatly lowered cost for a given quality. Production of unit wall and roof sections, of standardized bathrooms and kitchens, of insulating procedures and heating equipment will first make available soundly engineered homes at minimum cost for architectural consultation. Then, when such production can be placed on a mass basis and demand can be created, there can come "production-line" economies that will have some effect on final costs.

Considering every side of the question, however, some of the claims of the advocates of prefabrication must be taken with a whole shakerful of salt. When they talk of savings up to 50 percent of the total, they are talking through their hats. But when they point out that, through prefabrication, homes can be quickly erected, wall surfaces can be prefinished, sturdier homes can be provided where required, they have points that are worth studying.

But, lest the deep-end beckon too strongly, it must be remembered that the horizon of prefabrication will not glow with a bright, rosy hue until mass buying makes mass production a possibility.

THAT DREAM HOUSE BETTER WAIT FOR IT, SAY ARCHITECTS

From the Saginaw, Michigan News—August 20, 1944

If you are one of the several thousand Saginawians living now in a cramped apartment or paying rent for a house that doesn't suit your needs—and are waiting more or less patiently for the day when you can build that house you've dreamed about for years—take the advice of expert Saginaw builders and wait just a bit longer than you expected. The wait will pay dividends in a better home and improved living conditions.

No one knows when the lid will be lifted from building restrictions, giving the go-ahead to small home construction. It won't come before Germany is defeated, that much is certain, and probably the first item on the building list to receive the green light will be repairs and alterations. The FHA has estimated $3,000,000,000 will be spent for repairs to present houses.

Two architects who were questioned, Robert B. Frantz and Carl G. Schulwitz, believe building restrictions might be lifted some time next year for home construction, but this, they warn, does not mean individuals will be able to build right away. Home construction, they warn, is tied in so closely with so much peacetime work that it is impossible to say when building on a large scale will start. Homes can't be built before there are sufficient quantities of new refrigerators, heating units, pipes, and the myriad other items going into a house.

But if you can wait for another year, your wait, according to Frantz, will not be in vain. Future homes, Frantz and Schulwitz agree, will not be much different in exterior appearance from the homes built just before the war. The big changes will be in interior arrangement. The dining room in the future home will be a part of the living room, not a separate room. Heating will be changed, probably with room control—small individual heat units that can be located in a room, turned on or off at the owner's desire. If central heating is used, the heat probably will be distributed through the house by concealed pipes, radiating the heat through the walls, not through vents or registers or steam or water radiators.

There will be year-round air conditioning. Air coming into the house will be filtered and cleaned to remove dust particles. Lighting will be indirect, by concealed spots or tubes, relieving eye strain and removing the ceiling chandelier. Interior space will be planned more carefully. Sliding partitions will be in style, whereby you can shut off a portion of a room, and when the partition is not needed it will slide into the wall or fold up to form a panel.

Frantz believes plastics will play a big part in the future home, and new materials will be developed that may eliminate the use of wood, brick or stone for exteriors.

Most of these things are ready now, say the architects, and could be included in a house—if the builder has the money to pay for them. The builder of average means, hoping to construct a $6,000 or $6,500 home, can have some, but the rest must wait until manufacturing methods pull the costs down.

Pre-fabricated houses may prove a boon to these smaller builders, but the experiment in pre-fabrication several years ago failed because the building trades bucked it. Frantz said it will take a large corcern, with a great deal of courage and money, to put pre-fabricated houses on the market.

Frantz said there is a trend toward the construction of rambling one-story houses, requiring larger lots. This type of house, however, he said costs a little more to build, but seems to be what people want. Frantz also believes basements will be eliminated from postwar houses, and this trend will come faster when the newer and smaller room heat units are perfected.

House building costs in the years following the war will be up, compared with pre-war prices, and probably will stay up for many years to come, the architects say. Just what percentage the rise will be is debatable. Architects frankly say future houses will cost more, but the builder will get more for his money. In general, they assert, materials to be used in postwar houses will be better than those used in houses built before the war.

Frantz projects his thoughts past the postwar house to postwar community living. He believes the trend toward one-story, spread-out houses will result in more living space. "The day has passed," he says, "when houses will be built on 40-foot lots, close to each other."

As a member of the city planning commission, Frantz proposes a plan, which if workable, would make Saginaw a more beautiful place. He argues that whole sections of the city should be torn down and rebuilt on a planned basis. He believes the project could be accomplished without property loss to the owners.

In the years following the war, Saginaw undoubtedly will resound to the sound of building. Hundreds of people already have drawn plans for immediate construction as soon as the restrictions are lifted, others have purchased property on which to build. But they're going to have to wait a year or maybe two years before they can start building—until total victory in the war is assured.

NO DUPLICATION FOR CORAL GABLES HOMES

A City Ordinance designed to avert a monotony of construction and appearance in Coral Gables, Fla., was adopted last week as an "emergency measure" by the City Commission.

The ordinance amends an existing ordinance, designed to "regulate and restrict the erection, reconstruction, alteration, location and use of building structures, etc."

The amended ordinance bars any "duplication of elevation or exterior architectural design except in the units of a single housing project, which shall be deemed to be not more than three multi-family units constructed on a lot or on contiguous lots in such plot plan upon said lots as to be one architectural entity.

"No duplication of floor plan shall be permitted except in units of a housing project; provided, however, that the supervising architects may permit duplication of floor plans in buildings separated by not less than two intervening streets.

"Duplication of floor plan and/or similarity of elevation of exterior architectural design shall be forbidden by the Board of Supervising Architects regardless of other provisions of this Ordinance, when, in their judgment, it is detrimental to the interest and character of the locality or neighborhood, or when it may tend toward row housing, which is defined as a repetition of plan and design creating a uniformity or monotony of mass and appearance."

BETTER BOSTON CONTEST DRAWS NINETY ENTRIES

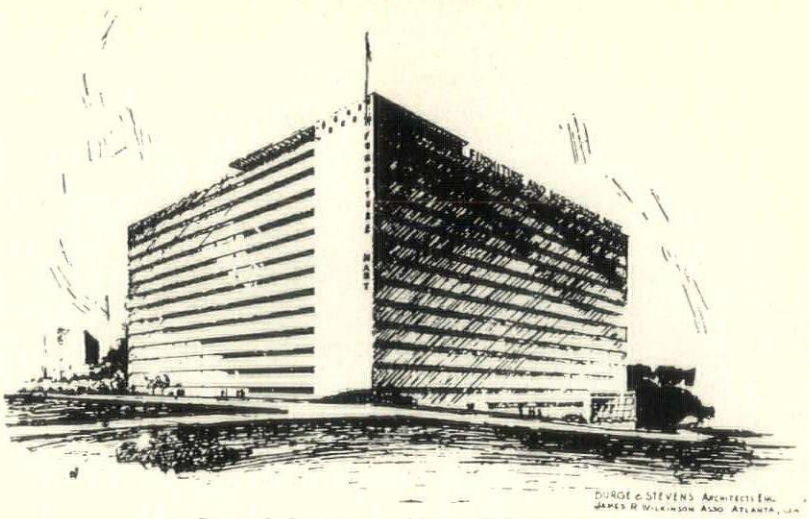
As the judges for Boston University's Boston Contest, sponsored jointly with the Boston Society of Architects, peruse the 90 entries, 60 entries of which are completed in accordance with the rules laid down for competition in drawing up a master plan for improvement of the city of Boston, they discover that they have twelve hundred thousand words (1,200,000) or, to make it sound even more formidable, one million, two hundred thousand words through which they must read carefully and critically. Nor is that all.

William Roger Greeley, chairman of the Boston Contest and a past president of the Boston Society of Architects, declared that many of the entries are beautifully decorated with attractive hand-lettering. They are accompanied by numerous charts. Others are resplendent with woodcuts. And still other "master plans" are dressed up with accompanying colored maps.

The committee chairman revealed further a widespread, active interest in community betterment when he announced that 90 entries were received, 60 of which adhere to all regulations. The other 30 entries are incomplete, he said. Each entry averages about 30 typed pages. Several contestants show imagination in their titles such as, "Bostonia Recondita," and "The Better Boston Doctors, conceived in Shangri-La." The most elaborate entry totals 46 pages of manuscript proper with 40 additional pages of appendix. Mr. Greeley did not say just how many graphs illustrated the papers, but the largest chart measures five feet, eight inches by four feet, eight inches.

Mr. Greeley stated that, while the majority of the entries have come from Boston and Massachusetts, one was entered from Detroit, Mich., and another crossed the continent from the west coast to the east coast.

Announcement of the winners will be made under Boston University auspices this autumn, exact date to be announced later. In the meantime, the judges who are toiling through these summer months are: Charles Francis Adams, president, Greater Boston United War Fund; Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of "The American City"; William Roger Greeley, chairman of the Boston Contest; Joseph Hudnut, Harvard University; Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University; Lewis Mumford, author of "The Culture of Cities," etc.; Henry J. Nichols, president, Boston Chamber of Commerce. The Boston Contest sponsors are: Governor Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Boston Society of Architects, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Committee, headed by Mr. Greeley, is composed of: John S. Perkins, Boston University, secretary of the Committee; H. Daland Chandler, Boston Society of Architects; Mrs. Edward R. Collier, Boston University; Arthur S. Harris, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Dean Joseph Hudnut, Harvard University; Dean Howard M. LeSourd, Boston University; Walter R. MacCornack, vice-president of The American Institute of Architects and former dean at M.I.T. School of Architecture.



Burge & Stevens, Architects & Engineers,
James R. Wilkinson, Associate, Atlanta, Ga.

TWIN MARKETS. Although using one structure, sponsors of a proposed mart building in Atlanta plan to create two separate expositions in the 550,000 square feet of floor space, one for homefurnishings, the other for general merchandise, clothing and allied lines.

For more than a year furniture industry gossip has toyed with the morsel of a second homefurnishings exposition in the South. And from time to time rumors focussed attention on Charlotte and Lenoir, N. C., Roanoke, Va., and Atlanta.

It has remained, however, for Atlanta to give point to trade hearsay with formal announcement by the Industrial Bureau of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce that plans are under way for construction in Atlanta of a 12-story building, to cost between two and a quarter and two and a half million dollars, and to house the Southern Furniture and Merchandise Mart as soon as building restrictions are sufficiently relaxed.

RESTAURANTEER DONER OF BOOKS

Joe Garavelli, retired St. Louis, Mo., restaurant proprietor, was the donor in 1931 of $10,000 used by the Washington University School of Architecture to buy the architectural library of David Bryce of Edinburgh, Scotland, which is now used for reference purposes by the school, it was disclosed recently.

The identity of the donor was made known in an announcement that, in connection with the observance of his sixtieth birthday Aug. 28, a bookplate had been designed and executed, and prints of it would be mounted in each of the 575 volumes in the collection.

The plate was designed and executed by Martin Kaiser, an engraver, the late Angelo Corrubia, an architectural graduate of Washington University, and Lawrence Hill, professor of architectural history at the school. It is printed in black on buff paper, and contains a miniature picture of Garavelli's birthplace, Bassignana, Italy, and symbolic illustrations signifying the range of the collection. An appropriate inscription is also included.

Although Garavelli bore the expense of the purchase, he specified Bryce's name should remain to identify the collection.

The items in the collection range in size from folio to duodecimo. At the time of its purchase the library was described as one of the outstanding collections of the kind up to the time of the death of Bryce in 1876. Bryce was the architect who designed a new wing for the House of Commons in London.

Garavelli operated a restaurant near the campus for 30 years and made the acquaintance of hundreds of students and former students of the university, who used the restaurant as a meeting place. He announced his retirement in 1941, when he sold the business.

BUILDINGS & EQUIPMENT FOR ARCHIVES—Bulletin of The National Archives, Washington 25, D.C. Number 6, June, 1942. This brochure contains papers by Louis A. Simons on "Some Observations on Planning Archives Buildings"; Victor Gondos, Jr. on "Collaboration between Archivests and Architects in Planning Archives Buildings"; William J. Van Schreeven on "Equipment Needs to be considered in constructing Postwar Archival Depositories."

At the end of the present conflict, America, fortunately, will not be faced with the rebuilding of war-ravaged cities, but the ruthless destruction aboard, especially that of cultural resources, has called attention to the less spectacular but equally relentless destruction of public records in the United States through neglect and poor housing. The resolve to remedy this situation is already apparent. Many inquiries have been made of the National Archives for information about buildings and equipment necessary for caring for non-current records of States, counties, and municipalities. Hawaii and Latin America have also sought advice on the subject and it may be expected that Europe will too once peace has been achieved. In the light of this interest and the fact that public construction programs may play a large part in post-war readjustment, it is logical to publish some of the material now available on the subject so that it may be utilized in the planning that is being done.

The three papers that comprise this *Bulletin* were read at the seventh annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists. They present the thought of men who, because of their experience in architectural and archival work, are particularly equipped to make contributions on the subject of buildings and equipment for archives, but their ideas do not necessarily reflect official conclusions of the National Archives on the subject. It should be noted, perhaps, that Mr. Van Schreeven's discussion of equipment needs is based largely on the experience of the Virginia State Library, which institution has not yet assumed the custody of large bodies of relatively recent official records.

* * *

A. M. YOUNG, A.I.A. of Seattle, discussed progress made in post-war planning for the Pacific Northwest Aug. 9 before the West Seattle Kiwanis Club.

* * *

O. J. MUNSON, A.I.A., of Lansing, Mich., is architect for Lansing Township's $45,000 Town Hall. Architectural and engineering fees will be met 50 percent by state money.

GRAND CENTRAL STARS REFURBISHED

The stars in New York's Grand Central Terminal are behind a cloud, as the main concourse undergoes repairs and redecorating.

It will take a year to complete planned changes, the New York Central announced, meanwhile, scaffolding will obscure the man-made heavens which have astonished and awed countless wayfarers since the terminal opened in 1913.

Presumably, the ecliptic of the zodiac, which by an error in the original painting runs the wrong way, will be righted. Already about a tenth of the 6,400 square yards of surface is hung with platforms.

People wonder where the painters are coming from: certainly they do not expect to have sixty working at a time, as there were when the original decorators followed the design of the late J. Monroe Hewlett, architect who was resident director of the American Academy in Rome. However, the entire paint job is being done under the direction of Charles Gulbrandsen, who was associated with Mr. Hewlett in the first painting. He will restore the pristine cerulean blue and the gilded constellations.

* * *

FRANCIS VIOLICH'S new book, "Cities of Latin America," was dramatized by New York's John Wanamaker, with a double window, tieing up Latin American merchandise and home furnishings.

The window, a corner, faces both Broadway and 10th Street and attracted a great deal of attention, particularly because of the original photographs and blow-ups from the book itself.

The book is a descriptive survey of urban, suburban and rural Latin America. The author is *an architect* and consultant to the City Planning Commission of San Francisco.

* * *

ELWOOD WILLIAMS, A.I.A., senior architect in the State of New York, Department of Public Works since 1926, will retire Sept. 1. A native of Long Island, he will engage in private business in New York City.

Mr. Williams, is a graduate of Ohio State University. Before entering state service he was associated with New York architectural firms.

Mrs. Williams has been professional assistant at the Albany Institute of History and Art for the last year. Two sons are in service, Edward Williams with the U. S. Navy in the South Pacific, and Palmer Williams, U.S.A., stationed in London.

MEMORIAL DESIGN PRIZES AWARDED

William H. Deacy of New York has just been announced as the winner of the $500 prize offered for the best public war memorial design submitted in a contest sponsored by the Vermont Marble company and the Barre Granite association.

Both the second prize of $400 and the third prize, $300 went to Earl Kastrup of Rockford, Ill.

Roy H. Elwell of Winchester, Mass., received honorable mention and an award of $100.

Six merit awards of $50 each were made as follows:

Kaptrup, two; C. H. Sherwood and T. deFelice of Yonkers, N.Y., co-operating; Alfred Yaeger, of Barre; Francis M. Tucci of Peekskill, N.Y., and Fred Van Wageningen of New York.

This jury included Richard F. Bach of New York, dean of education and extension at the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Lorimer Rich of N.Y., architect of the Unknown Soldier's tomb in Arlington, Va. National cemetery; J. Frederick Larson of Hanover, N.H., architect; and Carl C. Braun of New York, architect and industrial designer.

All premiated designs were displayed at the Cleveland conference of the Monument Builders Association and discussed by Mr. Ernest S. Leland of New York.

Mr. Leland has prepared a series of questions which he is addressing to museums, Rotary Clubs and other organizations on the pro and con of the so-called "useful war memorial" problem.

In collaboration with Monumental News-Review, the publishers of Life, Time and Architectural Forum, together with the Barre Granite Association and other societies, Mr. Leland is conducting a national survey of the war memorial problem.

* * *

H. ELDRIGE HANNAFORD, A.I.A., of Samuel Hannaford & Sons, of Cincinnati, is author of an article, "Expansion of Plant" in the August issue of the magazine, Hospitals. The article stresses the importance of considering future growth when planning hospitals.

* * *

SHREVE, LAMB & HARMON are architects for a 12-story department store to cost $2,940,000 at 5th and 51st Street, New York, opposite Rockefeller Center and St. Patrick's Cathedral. The site is that occupied by the Union Club and the George W. Vanderbilt home.

LT. HUNSBERGER, ALLEN SON-IN-LAW MISSING

First Lt. Irving G. Hunsberger, Grand Rapids flyer, a Thunderbolt pilot whose overseas achievements since March had won him the air medal and a promotion, was reported missing, as of July 19, over France.

Lt. Hunsberger

Lt. Hunsberger, 20, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Buell S. Hunsberger of 1144 Benjamin Avenue, S. E., Grand Rapids, and husband of the former Bridget Irene Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Allen. She is living with her parents at 1125 Iriquois Drive, S. E., Grand Rapids. Lt. Hunsberger went overseas in March, about a month after his marriage. Since then he had been promoted to first lieutenant and awarded the air medal.

He was first commissioned in the early fall of 1943 and assigned to duty at Mitchel field, N. Y. A graduate of Ottowa Hills High School, he also attended Junior College.

The relatives and many friends of the young couple and their families are hopeful for his safety and the fact that he is reported missing over France would seem to afford some grounds for optimism.

* * *

WILLIAM EDWARD KAPP, President, Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., is architect for the new administration building of Leonard Refineries, Inc., at Alma, Mich. It is expected that the $50,000 modern structure will be completed in November.

* * *

OREGON CHAPTER, A.I.A., through Irving G. Smith, secretary has appealed to the City Council of Portland on behalf of a plan for development of a civic center.

The chapter reported that it has seen the suggestions of the city planning commission and feels that they should be presented to the voters by the council.

* * *

ARCHITECTS CONTINUE NAME. Three partners of the late Morris H. Whitehouse, architect announced they are continuing the practice of architecture under the firm name of Whitehouse, Church, Newberry & Roehr in the present offices at 619 Railway Exchange building, Portland, Ore. The active partners are Walter E. Church, Earl P. Newberry and Frank Roehr.

FIFTH GOLF OUTING
Tuesday, September 12, 1944
ARCHITECTS' BUILDERS' & TRADERS' BIRMINGHAM GOLF CLUB

The club is located near 14 mile and Southfield Roads.

GOLF ONLY $2.50
DINNER ONLY . . . $2.85
GOLF — DINNER — PRIZES . . . $5.35
"Including tax and service charge"

This is next to the last call. You had better plan to take advantage of these fine summer days, not to many left. We want 90 for golf and 130 for dinner. May we have your **reservation now please.** We must make definite commitment for dinner. Lets go!

Bill Seeley,
Golf Chairman

GEORGE B. MAYER, A.I.A., prominent Cleveland architect and leader in architectural organizations in Ohio, was a Detroit visitor last week. He is now actively engaged in postwar planning.

* * *

LEO I. PERRY AND VERNE H. SIDNAM members of the Detroit Chapter A.I.A., and formerly of the firm of Ditchy-Perry-Sidnam, have recently written Clair W. Ditchy, giving some details of their whereabouts and activities while in the Service. Lt. Leo I. Perry, USNR, HQ. 3rd Marine Air Wing, may be reached through Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Verne Sidnam's address is 6345 Richmond Ave., Dallas, Texas.

* * *

CLARENCE W. BRAZER, a New York architect was represented in the million-dollar stamp exhibit at Milwaukee's Schroeder Hotel. He exhibited one of the finest collections in the country of "essays and proofs," which are stamps which were never intended to go through the mails. The essays are not, as you might think, compositions of the sort you used to do in English class, but are trial printings of the engraver's uncompleted work. By taking frequent "essays," he is able to see the progress of the engraving and correct errors before they become irremediable.

* * *

BERT R. BITTER, Toledo-born architect, approaching his three-score-and-ten, is now in New York studying architectural methods which may follow our winning of the war. Many may not know it, but the fact is that Architect Bitter left high school to become assistant postmaster at Ironville at $14 a month. Dinner and supper were provided without cost to Bert. He rode to and from his work on a high wheel bicycle. Architects the country over know him, like him and are proud of his ability. He was engaged on buildings in connection with the Alcan Highway up through British Columbia.

* * *

PENN. STATE COLLEGE, under the auspices of the Altoona Chamber of Commerce, will soon offer a course in "Building or Buying a Home." Lectures will be given by members of Penn. State's department of architecture. Purpose of the course is the discussion of the more important problems of home purchasing. It is also designed to prepare consumers who may be guided by reputable local business agencies to home ownership as a happy and profitable experience.

* * *

YORK & SAWYER are architects for a 5-story addition to the 8-story structure at Maiden Lane and Gold St., New York City, for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The building, put up in 1921, was designed by York & Sawyer to support additional floors when needed, and advantage of that structural plan will be taken to run the building up to thirteen stories.

* * *

MAJ. STANLEY H. ARTHUR, writes his former employers, Arrasmith & Elswick, architects of Louisville, Ky., that he is not too far removed from the noble profession but that the engineers' corps exerts a "restraining influence on his rampant modernism." The result of his New Guinea architecture for Uncle Sam is a sort of cross between Venetian Gothic on stilts and Chinese red (dull finish).

* * *

SEYMOUR WILLIAMS, F.A.I.A., of Rahway, N. J., was married to Miss Ella Marie Riedell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. Riedell of Danbury, N.J., on August 20. The bride is state supervisor of home economics in the New Jersey State Department of Education, Trenton, N. J. She was graduated from Drexel Institute of Technology and Teachers College, Columbia University.

Mr. Williams, a fellow of the American Institute of Architects is on the staff of the New Jersey State Department of Education.

* * *

PAUL B. BROWN writes: Just received your letter of invitation to A.I.A. membership, a pleasant surprise, for which I am indeed grateful, even though I am spending my time out of the state these days. I should appreciate your mailing the application forms to VB-2, Fleet P.O., San Francisco, Cal., and I shall return them with my check. It will be a satisfaction to return to practice as a member of The Institute. Please give my regards to Mac Stirton and the boys at Harley & Ellington.

ADOLPH EISEN

Prominent Detroit Architect Passes. Had Practiced Here For Nearly 40 Years

Adolph Eisen, long a leading architect in Detroit, passed away at Deaconess Hospital, Detroit on August 31, of a heart attack. He was 66 years old.

Born in Lausanne, Switzerland on March 18, 1878, he came to the United States with his parents, the late Rev. and Mrs. Theodore Eisen, in 1882. His family settled in Andrews, Ind., where Adolph attended high school. He served three years as an apprentice in the building industry in Tuscola, Ill., receiving practical training in the trades and in planning. He came to Detroit and continued his career, working for three years as a carpenter, after which he took up the study of architecture at night schools.

Mr. Eisen

His first position as an architectural draftsman was with the Detroit firm of Mueller and Mildner in 1889, where he served for seven years, the last three as head draftsman. He was then employed by Albert Kahn for several years, leaving there to join the late Richard Mildner, A.I.A., in forming the partnership of Mildner and Eisen in 1906. Mr. Mildner passed away in 1934 and Mr. Eisen continued the practice under that name until his death.

Mr. Eisen had long been a member of The American Institute of Architects and its local chapter. For a time he served most effectively as secretary-treasurer of the Michigan Chapter which in later years became the Detroit Chapter. In 1909 he was elected treasurer of the Architectural League of America at its Detroit Convention. The League then comprised all of the architectural clubs in the United States and the Toronto Architectural Club. In that capacity he served until the organization ceased its activities.

His affiliations with the Michigan Society of Architects dated from its beginning and he had served well as officer, director and chairman of committees. He was a tireless worker both in his own practice and for his professional organizations, which in part was no doubt responsible for his untimely death. He was ever ready and willing to help others, especially the younger men, having served as secretary and later as president of the Detroit Architectural Club. His loyalty and devotion to professional betterment played no small part in attaining the high standing enjoyed by the professional organizations in his state. His other affiliations included the Vortex Club, Harmonie Society, the Board of Deaconess Hospital and the Board of Bethel Church.

Mr. Eisen's firm had been responsible for many fine buildings in the Detroit area. One of his last projects was the planning of an addition to Deaconess Hospital, the original building having been designed by him. It is an excellent work of restrained modern and sound planning. In another vein is the residence he designed a few years ago for Mrs. Lillian Henkel Haas, which most admirably houses her fine art collection. His firm also designed the home of the Detroit Turners on east Jefferson Avenue.

Adolph Eisen will be missed by a host of friends in his profession, in the building industry and in private life. He was generous, thoughtful of others, a kindly man, a crusader for any rightful cause which he believed deserved support.

Funeral services were conducted Saturday, Sept. 2 at Bethel Church, Detroit by Rev. A. C. Stanger of Chelsea, Michigan, with burial in Oak Grove Cemetery, Chelsea.

He is survived by his wife, Lettie; two daughters, Miss Margaret Eisen of Detroit and Mrs. James R. Lee of Long Island, N. Y.; one son, Robert of Detroit; a brother, Rev. Theodore Eisen of Niles, Michigan and a sister, Mrs. Albert Schoen of Dexter, Michigan.

L. P. ADAMS

Lloyd P. Adams, prominent Geneva, N.Y. architect, died on August 10, after an illness of two weeks following a heart attack.

Mr. Adams was born June 13, 1873 in Oswego, N. Y. He was educated in Oswego and Rochester and finished a 4-year course in Fulton Academy in 1893.

After completing his studies, he associated himself with Ephram Picken, a well known English architect, opening an office in Geneva and continuing for one and a half years, when Mr. Picken retired from the firm.

Since that time Mr. Adams continued in business alone. Among some of the well known buildings in Geneva that were constructed under Mr. Adams' direction are the City Hall and Salvation Army building also a number of fine residences in various sections of the city.

He had been a member of The New York Society of Architects.

PAUL A. WARD

Paul A. Ward, 48, Vice President and General Manager of Wood Conversion Company, died suddenly in St. Paul, Minn. on August 14.

Mr. Ward was known nationally in the insulation industry where he spent practically all of his business life. He joined Wood Conversion Company in 1923, was assigned to the Detroit, Michigan, area where he specialized in both industrial and retail sales.

Returning to Cloquet he obtained further executive and production experience . In 1930 he became Assistant Sales Manager. A year ago he became Vice President and General Manager of the company, completing a succession of advancements which took him from the bottom to a leading executive position within a few years.

Mr. Ward played a leading role in the insulation industry, becoming President of the Insulation Board Institute in 1942. He was known in the building industry from coast to coast and has a host of friends in all sections of the country.

WILLIAM E. PINE, EDITOR DIES

Was Former Ohio Man

William E. Pine, for twenty-seven years editor of The Southwest Builder and Contractor, of Los Angeles, one of the largest architectural and engineering magazines in the country. died Aug. 22 of a heart ailment.

Born in Russellville, Ohio, Mr. Pine attended Ohio State University and obtained his first reportorial job on The Columbus Evening Dispatch. Later he worked for The Ohio State Journal for seventeen years and went to California in 1909.

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CORRECTION

In the August 22 issue of **The Weekly Bulletin**, it was stated that, "Lee and Kenneth Black, of Lansing will prepare plans for a $1,500,000 addition to an engineering building and the firm of Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossessi, associate, of Detroit, was authorized to plan business administration building costing $600,000 to replace Tappan Hall."

The projects assigned these firms were just the reverse, the Blacks are doing the business ad building and G. & V. the engineering building.

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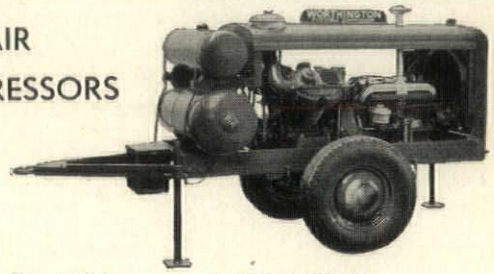
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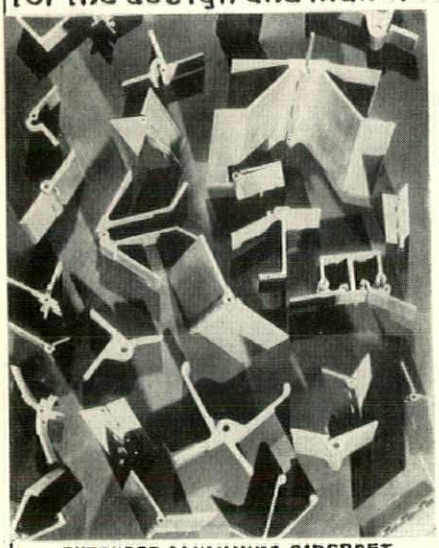

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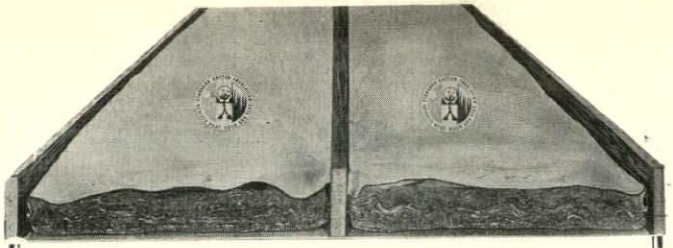

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For complete details see Sweet's Catalog, Vol. 18, Page 13

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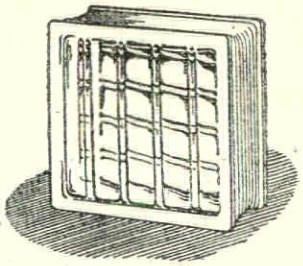

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Volume 18 | DETROIT, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 19, 1944 | No. 38

CLEVELAND ARCHITECTS VISIT DETROIT

Sight-Seeing and Dinner Arranged with Detroit Chapter Members

Twenty-two members of the Cleveland Chapter, The American Institute of Architects visited Detroit on Thursday, September 7, as guests of members of The Detroit Chapter A.I.A.

The group consisted of Messrs. Fred Abendrath, Edward G. Conrad, W. Phelps Cunningham, Frank Draz, Junior W. Everhard, T. J. Foley, Jr., D. Leonard Halper, J. Byers Hayes, J. T. Howard, E. H. Mellenbrook, Theodore V. Nichols, Maxwell Norcross, Proctor Noyes, Ernest Payer, W. D. Biddle, Alexander C. Robinson III, Adolph R. Scholl, Franklin G. Scott, A. R. Thomas, George S. Voinovich, Joseph L. Weinberg and N. S. Zojack.

Merle Alley, Cleveland Chapter member, now in Detroit, with Herman & Simons, also attended. William Edward Kapp, president of the Detroit Chapter and John C. Thorton, president of The Michigan Society of Architects, headed a group of local architects who conducted the guests about the city of Detroit and environs. Included were Messrs. Alvin Harley, Hughes, Leinweber, Pickell and Frank Wright.

The guests arrived by boat early Thursday morning and were driven to Grosse Pointe, as far as the Edsel Ford home, thence to the Chrysler Tank Arsenal, where an inspection had been arranged by Detroit Chapter member T. K. Hine. Following a visit to Christ Church, Cranbrook and luncheon at Devon Gables the party went to Cranbrook Academy of Art where Mr. Eliel Saarinen most graciously showed many interesting features, including his own home and studio and those of Mr. Carl Milles, Cranbrook's distinguished sculptor. Mr. Milles gave a most interesting and informal talk.

At the cocktail hour the group assembled at the Wardell Sheraton and this was followed by dinner at the Rackham building. Attending the dinner also were Emil Lorch, Branson V. Gamber, Philip Brezner and Frederick A. Fairbrother. The dinner meeting was characterized by a very few but well-chosen remarks from president Kapp of the Detroit Chapter, president Hayes of The Cleveland Chapter and Alexander C. Robinson III, secretary of The Institute.

As a final note, before returning to their boat, the visitors were taken to the General Motors Building for an inspection of the display of implements of war—a day long to be remembered by The Detroit Chapter members and we hope the guests enjoyed it as much as we did.

First Fall Meeting

DETROIT CHAPTER, A. I. A.

RACKHAM MEMORIAL BUILDING

Wednesday, September 20th, 1944

Board Meeting 4:00 p.m., Dinner 6:30 p.m., Program 8:00 p.m.

Speaker: FRANK BARCUS

Subject: "AN ARCHITECT AT LARGE WITH A CAMERA"

IMPORTANT—*Reservations may be made by returning cards sent to Chapter Members, or by telephoning CH. 7660 Requests must be received by 9:00 a.m., Tuesday, September 19th.*

Frank Barcus is well known in architectural circles, being a member of the staff of Detroit's City Plan Commission. He recently visited New York City, where he took many Kodachrome pictures, which will be the subject of this meeting.

Frank Barcus

LT. CLINTON GAMBLE, USNR, skipper of an LST seeing plenty of action at Marshall Islands, Saipan and other Pacific combat zones, somehow found time to execute and send back a sketch for the projected City Hall. He apologized for its roughness, explaining that 'those little yellow monkeys came over twice while I was trying to finish this."

Lt. Gamble is member of the Florida South Chapter, A.I.A.

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U. OF TEXAS CONDUCTS PLANNING CONFERENCE

Walter T. Rolfe, A.I.A., Is Chairman

City, town and community problems —physical expansion, development of resources, educational, religious, social welfare, and municipal administration-were explored jointly by community leaders and University of Texas experts in these fields at a two-day conference there Oct. 5-6, University Pres. Homer P. Rainey acted as general chairman.

Dr. Rainey, appointed the following university staff members as a program committee: W. T. Rolfe, professor of architecture, chairman; W. R. Woolrich, dean of the college of engineering; R. L. Sutherland, dircetor of the Hogg foundation, and Stuart A. MacCorkle, director of the bureau of municipal research.

The conference was sponsored by the university at the request of numerous groups active in community development.

"The university has already acquired substantial experience in programming for community development, through its activities in the Medina Valley and in Cooke county," Dr. Rainey explained.

For more than a year, the university has conducted a community service school in Medina Valley under the direction of Miss Jeanie Pinckney of the division of extension, working in conjunction with school teachers and officials, civic groups and community leaders.

At the invitation of the Gainesville chamber of commerce the university furnished more than half-dozen authorities in as many areas of community development for the "kick-off" of Cooke county's postwar planning program to serve as advisers on both initial planning and the "follow through."

The October conference drew some 500 Texas people interested in city town and community development—city officials (managers, planners and engineers, city plan commissioners, and others), real estate boards, members of the Texas League of Municipalities, city and community planning leaders, architects, chamber of commerce officials, social workers, ministerial groups, school teachers, and others.

PHILIP G. NORTON, A. & M. Texas College architect, has resigned effective October 1, and will open offices at No. 9 Parker building Bryan, Texas for the private practice of his profession, it was announced recently.

Norton has served 17 years in the office of the college architect, having been employed a year after his graduation from Texas A. & M. in 1926 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture.

TO HELP REBUILD FRANCE

New Yorkers who spent years in Paris and who would like to return and help in the recovery of France were wondering last week how soon authorities would permit them to go back.

"Nobody should be allowed to go who isn't in a position to do something for France," said Paul Lester Wiener, architect, who has definite ideas for reconstructing towns and buildings. He and his wife, the former Alma Morgenthau, sister of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, divided their time for years between New York and Paris. He designed the American building at the Paris World's Fair. They don't know what happened to their Paris house.

"The thing that is important to all of us is that the spirit of French culture has been saved," Mr. Wiener said. "We think of Paris as a world symbol of civilization . Now comes the time for not only re-establishing and re-building what was in France before, but to help those French people who hope to see modern towns and villages rise on sites that Germans destroyed."

Mr. Wiener's plan calls for working with a group of French architects who believe American experience in town planning, housing projects and road building should be utilized.

Describing two aspects of town planning, he said shelters must first be built for those who were carried off to Germany or otherwise displaced by the war, and he anticipates years of work for architects in the restoration of national landmarks.

Miss Anne Morgan is also impatient to go over and to resume the reconstruction work she carried on between two wars. "She has been trying for three years to go back, and we now hope it will not be long," an associate in her office said.

As a starter for her new work over there, New York people have turned their houses over to Miss Morgan for as long as she may need them as shelters for the homeless.

Mrs. Jacques Balsan, the former Consuelo Vanderbilt, has loaned her chateau near Chartres. Mrs. Carl Erickson and Miss Hortense MacDonald, Paris associate of Schiaparelli, state their own two houses near Senlis and those of eight other Americans are placed at Miss Morgan's disposal.

RISING COSTS PERIL STATE BUILDING PLAN

LANSING—Rising labor and material costs have thrown out of kilter the state Government's projected $60,000,000 postwar building program.

A. N. Langius, head of the State Administrative Board's building division, said price increases of 25 to 50 per cent have occurred in comparison with the 1940 price level on which the cost of the program originally was computed.

"We can't get the $60,000,000 program done for $60,000,000," he said. "The only possibility is that we may run into a serious depression, which is not too likely. There is a good chance that the cost will run to $75,000,000 or more."

Except for about $9,000,000 appropriated for delayed maintenance projects and the elimination of fire hazards in State-owned structures, the building program so far is in the planning stage. The Legislature has given approval in principle to the program, but has yet to release the money to make it possible.

MASTER BUILDER

An interesting and informative feature of the Alabama number of the Manufacturers Record of Baltimore published this month is the group of advertisements of Alabama industries, Alabama counties and Alabama cities. Many of them contain information nowhere else available. Some of them are highly artistic. Others have real literary merit. There is, for example, a full page advertisement by Algernon Blair, the Montgomery contractor which presents a beautiful picture of the Montgomery postoffice and court house built by Mr. Blair with the late Frank Lockwood of Montgomery as architect. The text reads:

" 'The captains and the kings depart.'

'The last workman has packed his tools and gone . The builder's job is finished. Through the empty building the architect passes, taking it all in for the last time, room by room.

"It is his design—his life's work. No matter who owns the building, no matter who uses it, the architect's title to the soul of the structure will stand unchallenged as long as the walls themselves stand.

"It is his dream. His vision guided the stroke of every hammer, of every chisel, of every trowel, every brush. Thought endures forever, while labor has an end.

"Architect, builder, manufacturer—no matter how far apart they seem in purpose, in technique, or in ambition, the good of one is the good of all, and the good of all is the good of each."

NEW TYPE HOUSE

By Arthur T. Brown, A.I.A.
740 N. Country Club Rd.,
Tucson, Arizona

Present day architects need not fear that during their lifetime the mass produced house will stop or even decrease the number of individually designed houses. There will be many people who will want houses of brick and masonry similar to those built in the past. But this cheaper form of construction will fill a need in the lower bracket which has never been served by architects. The Cylinder House could be sold under a five year contract, just as a car, instead of under the usual twenty year mortgage.

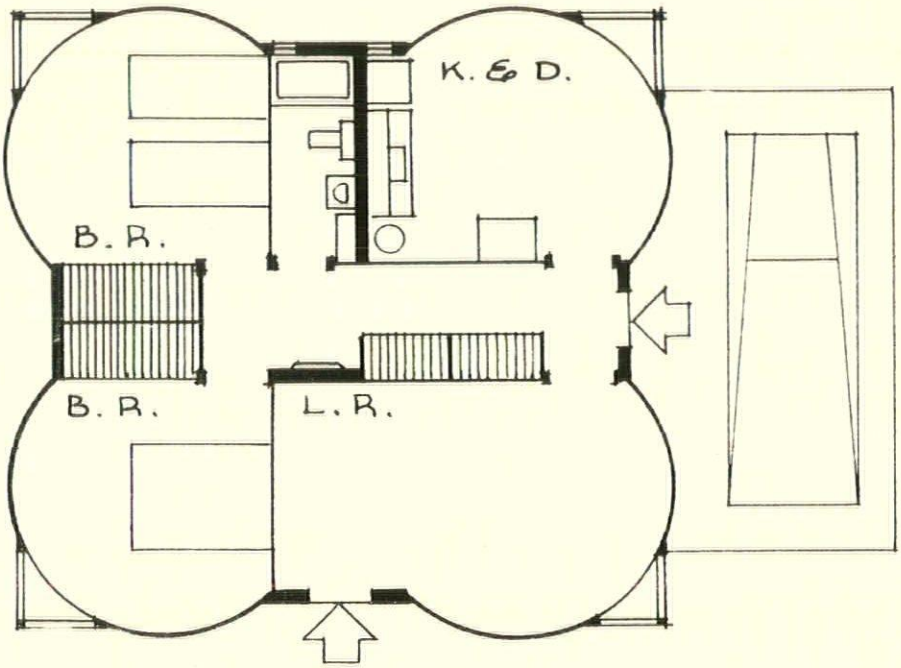
The basic purpose in this type of construction was to eliminate much of the weight, material, and labor which goes into the typical pre-fabricated house. Most of our pre-fabricated houses cost as much as the locally built houses because they imitate conventional stud construction. In a car one gets twice as much for his dollar as in a house. When the mass produced house reaches the same level of efficiency as the car, then it may be considered a success.

A. T. Brown

This new, lightweight construction is a natural result of the large-sized wallboards. It has the strength of a round house but is spread out to provide a more useful interior. The clover-leaf plan makes it possible to use convenient and practical wallboard lengths so that joints come at corners in such a way as to eliminate ugly strips and battens.

This cylinder type of construction eliminates all conventional stud construction. Ideally manufactured, this house would require little or no prefabrication. The wall surfaces would be simply cut to size and shipped flat to the site, where they would be bent into shape and bolted together. Two men can easily lift any of these sections. Properly constructed, this type of house would be completely wind, fire, and earthquake resistant.

The entire outside structure is self-stiffening. It is composed of two separated layers of wallboard. The inside partitions are made of wallboard only 1″ thick. The roof load on the inside of the house is supported on the door frames and closet structure which extend up to the ceiling. The cement floor and foundation is poured in one operation as mat construction.



Plan and Exterior View of Architect Brown's Cylinder House

Two of these houses were built as an experiment in Tucson. They have been occupied by defense workers for nearly a year and have proved very satisfactory. From the first a surprising number of people have been enthusiastic about them.

After the war, when a choice of material can be had, these Cylinder Houses might be constructed out of many lightweight materials, such as, aluminum, magnesium, steel, monel metal, plastics, plywood and many other wallboards. Several cylinder arrangements have been worked out to accomodate different-sized families and to funish variety in design. The houses are ideal for beach and mountain homes, and for demountable workmen's cottages. They might also be shipped by airplane to inaccessible places.

Pictures of the house under construction were published in the August, 1943, issue of the ARCHITECTURAL FORUM; and, recently, the AMERICANA (Encyclopedia) ANNUAL for 1944 selected it as one of two houses to be pictured in its Architecture section. The house carries American and foreign patents.

Arthur T. Brown graduated from Tarkio College, in Missouri, and graduated in Architecture from Ohio State University, where he received the A.I.A. school medal and also a scholarship to the Lake Forest Foundation for Architects and Landscape Architects. There followed six years in the office of David Adler, in Chicago, and work in the gadget design department at the Century of Progress Exposition.

A few years later he became a partner of Richard A. Morse, in Tucson, Arizona, and they received national recognition in residential work. Since Mr. Morse entered the Navy in 1942, Mr. Brown has done F. H. A. and private defense housing and H. O. L. C. conversions.

Like many architects, Mr. Brown has tried to design a cheap house. The Cylinder House is a result of this effort.

GEM OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

PIERRE, S.D.—People in this South Dakota capital are beginning to like their modernistic Catholic church, perched on windswept Euclid avenue hill overlooking the town. Unique of its kind in the Northwest, the Church of SS. Peter and Paul has now become a source of pride to townsfolk who three years ago joked and grumbled about a church building that "looked like a factory."

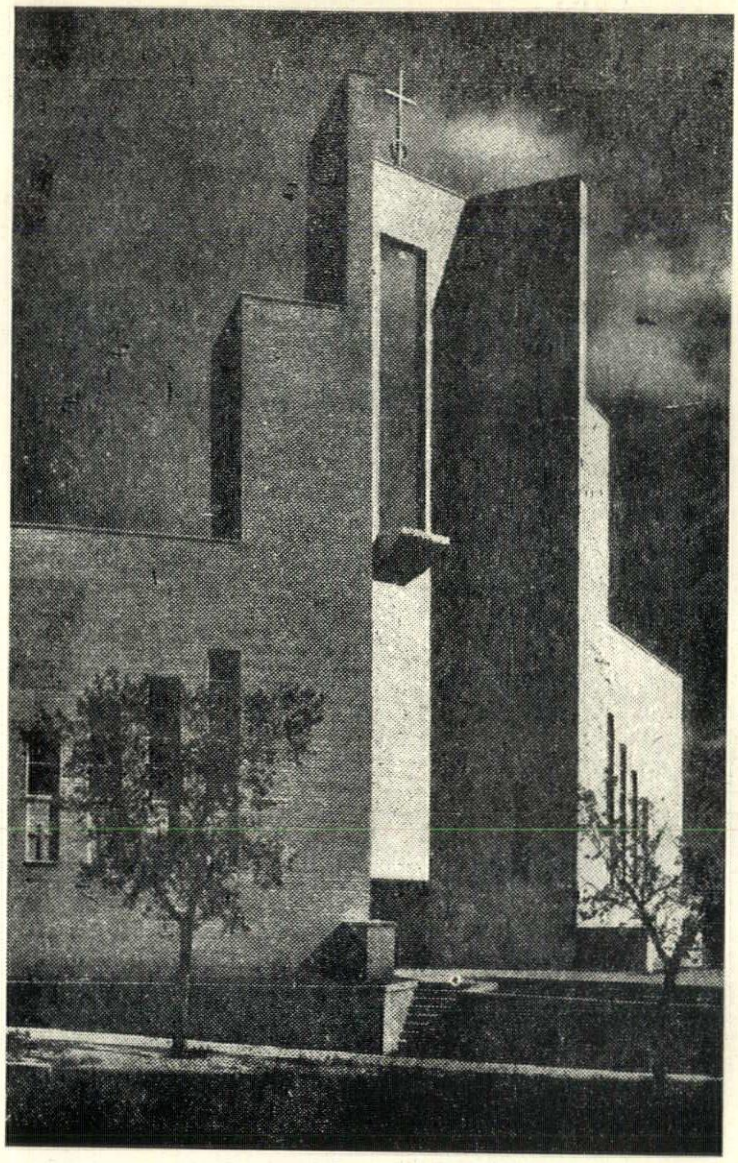
Out here, where the flat prairies of the midwest modulate into the rolling plains of the western country, you're about as far as you can get from the influences of modern art and architectural design. To the traveler who suddenly comes upon the clean functionalism and soaring planes of this church, the sight is as much a surprise as seeing a Picasso in a drugstore. Certainly South Dakota offers nothing in the architectural line to equal the brave and simple modernism of SS. Peter and Paul.

The church is V-shaped in floor plan, instead of the usual rectangle. Its altar is at the base of the V, and the congregation spreads out fan-wise from it, so that all in the church can see and hear. The interior is all light and sunshine, and the effect of airy brightness is enhanced by the yellow canopy over the altar, the grey elm pews in natural finish and the tall candlesticks and communion rail in aluminite.

The exterior is striking. As you walk up the hill, Euclid avenue makes the base of a cross whose horizontal bar is the wings on both sides of the entrance and the top is the soaring double-rafted tower surmounted by a silvery cross that points into the blue of South Dakota's sky and catches the dawn's first rays.

In addition to the parishioners who raised the $56,000 building fund, two men are chiefly responsible for this extraordinary example of modern architecture near the banks of the muddy and rampaging Missouri. One is Barry Byrne, noted New York pupil of Frank Lloyd Wright, who has designed numerous modern churches (one in Cork, Ireland, another in Racine, Wis.). The other is Rev. Paul McGuire, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul.

Father McGuire once home-steaded south of Pierre. For years he was pastor of the old Catholic church in Pierre, and one day the bishop from Sioux Falls visited him and told him he ought to "get out of that cracker-box." In finally commissioning Byrne, a long-time friend, to draw up plans for the new church, Father McGuire killed two birds with one stone—he got a church for about one-third the price of a traditional Gothic structure, and he materialized several ideas of his own as to how a church could be planned to best serve its congregation.



Church of St. Peter and Paul at Pierre—Designed by Barry Byrne

"There is no reason why the House of God on earth should not be as beautiful and inviting as we try to make our own homes," says this mild-spoken and smiling priest, who is shepherd of all the Catholics of Pierre and surrounding territory.

"After all, there are no rules against this type of church, and there is no reason why we cannot use new materials and ideas in our church buildings. We have to remember that the Gothic design was once considered almost heretical; now it is traditional. All I wanted was something dignified and churchly, and the one thing I didn't want was red brick."

The church's exterior is cream-colored with a little mottling of darker-hued bricks. Inside the choir is hidden behind and above the altar. There are two unusual features: the sound system which makes the bells of a Swiss cathedral peal out over the town via phonograph record and loudspeaker, and a babies' crying room, at the rear of the church, where mothers may follow the mass through a windowed, soundproofed room.

HOUSEHOLD, for September, 1944, carries a comprehensive article, "Joe's Postwar Home", by Elmer T. Peterson, in which the architects' case is most ably presented. Nelson Antrim Crawford is Editor-in-chief. The article was called to our attention by L. Morgan Yost, A. I. A., member of the Institute Committee on Public Information. Always on the alert for architects' interests, publicity-wise, Yost is one of the most valuable men on our Committee. Household is published at Topeka, Kan.

MULTIPLE-ENTERPRISE THEATER SEEN FOR POSTWAR ERA

The theater of tomorrow will more than double in brass, it will be a "goldfish bowl" for manufacturers, if the postwar project originated by J. Harry Toler, managing editor of **Modern Theatre**, mechanical maintenance section of **Boxoffice**, is carried out. He sees it as a site for expositions, trade shows and merchandise exhibitions.

The proposal of a multiple-enterprise theatre project is described in a brochure,, "Selling to and Through the Movies," in which he declares, "The modern cinema, representing in its entirety a division of industry that derives its earnings solely from public exhibition, has much to commend it to the consideration of advertising executives as a threshold market. It provides the shortest possible trade route to massed public interest—the material aim of the mass-minded advertiser and the general objective of every campaign for the creation of broader marketing possibilities."

Despite the millions of dollars being expended, and profitably in most cases, for centralized exhibitions, better results would be obtained less expensively through the use of actual moving picture theatre installations locally.

He asserts that in 1933 and 1934 a total of 39,052,236 persons saw Chicago's Century of Progress, which was "generally conceded to have turned back the tide of depression for the building material and durable goods industries," but that the weekly audience at America's theaters reaches a total of some 85,000,000 weekly.

"It requires no serious stretch of imagination," Mr. Toler says, "to realize the cumulative advertising value of a well-made moving picture theater installation. Not only can the commodity be successfully demonstrated in practical use, but the project can be continually pointed to with pride and heralded throughout the community as a 'come and see it' attraction. Theater management itself can be made a strong ally to sales presentation throughout every territory.

"Eighty-five million people—persons from all walks of life — attend the movies weekly. This vast audience, in which the 'Average American' is always in attendance provides an unusually effective advertising and sales promotional angle for manufacturers of materials and equipment, the advantages and use values of which are demonstrable to the public in our much-frequented modern moving picture theaters."

That many products will lend themselves to exhibition is evidenced in suggested plans for the physical improvements of the postwar theater. As an example, M. J. DeAngelis, New York theater architect, presented a "design-for-profit" of a multiple-enterprise in which a movie house is the center for a community attraction which includes a skating rink, ballroom, bowling alleys and soda fountain. The theater auditorium itself, in most postwar plans, is designed for movie - radio - television audiences, while plyarooms for children and restaurants, as well as retail stores, might be features for incorporation.

PREDICTS POSTWAR BUILDING BOOM

Predicting a postwar building boom, John Bolles, president of the Northern Section, State Association of California Architects, told Sacramento architects August 26 that unless they prepared blueprints now, they will delay construction work when the war ends.

Speaking before the Sacramento Central Valley Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, Bolles said that unprecedented demands will be made upon architects after the peace and urged them to prepare for it now.

"American industry will revert to peacetime construction so fast that unless we take steps now to match that speed, we will delay the entire building program," he said.

It was Bolles first official visit to Sacramento as a guest of the local organization.

Stockton was selected as the next meeting place.

Peter Sala, president of the local chapter, presided at the meeting which was attended by 33 members and their guests.

TUCSON ARCHITECT TAKES A PARTNER

TUCSON, ARIZONA.—M. H. Starkweather, Tucson architect, has formed a partnership with Arthur E. Jack who is coming to Tucson from Phoenix, Starkweather announced recently.

Jack is a registered architect and was for five years chief architectural examiner for the F.H.A. for Arizona. The new partnership, known as Starkweather & Jack will have offices at No. 40 West Congress street where Starkweather has long maintained his offices.

Starkweather came to Tucson in 1915. He left for service with the 23rd Engineers, in 1917 in World War I, and returned to Tucson in 1919. He has remained here ever since as a practicing architect.

LUNDEN TO PLAN DEVELOPMENT OF YORBA LINDA

One of Southern California's best known architects and town planners has been engaged to draw up a plan for the development of the town of Yorba Linda so that in time it may match in charm the beauty of the country surrounding it.

The architect and planner is Samuel Eugene Lunden, A.I.A., of Los Angeles, a former president of the Southern California Chapter of The American Institute of Architects. Mr. Lunden was the architect for the Los Angeles Stock Exchange building, which has become celebrated as a modern masterpiece. He planned the great housing project north of San Diego and recently he completed the Haynes Foundation, a report on the proposed post-war world's fair in Los Angeles.

AN EXHIBIT WORTH VIEWING

An exhibit of modern school architecture, loaned to the Department of Public Instruction by the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, is now on display in the rotunda of the Capital at Lansing. Photographs and models show exteriors and interiors of buildings arranged for elementary and high school use. Classrooms equipped for special activities and designed to meet the needs of a modern school program are pictured. Especially noteworthy are the buildings and rooms planned for joint use by the school and the community.

The report of the Governor's Education Study Commission, recently issued, indicates that there is need in Michigan for new school construction to the extent of $20,000,000 annually for the first five years following the war and $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually thereafter. Superintendents and school boards have informed the Department of Public Instruction that over 200 school districts are definitely planning some type of construction in the postwar period.

The display will be open daily, Monday through Friday, until September 22nd. On request to Mr. W. F. Clapp, Department of Public Instruction, arrangements can also be made to view the exhibit on Saturday. School boards, superintendents, architects, teachers, and general public are urged to visit the exhibit and note the trends and changes in school building design.

Filing department, S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wis.

TEST OF JOHNSON WAX BUILDING

Five years ago the attention of the office world was directed on Racine, Wis., where S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., were taking possession of a new office building created for them by the famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The manufacturers of Johnson's wax products had given carte blanche to Mr. Wright to design for them an office which would be truly "the office of the future."

The building which Mr. Wright created and the equipment which he designed for use in it proved to be so revolutionary in character that office people all over the world were aroused to excited debate. Amid the general admiration which the new office aroused there could be detected here and there an undertone of "Oh, yes, it's wonderful —but wait and see!"

Well, five years have gone by—five years of heavy peace-time and war-time activity which have put the office to the severest test—and S. C. Johnson & Son are still as happy as ever regarding their offices.

Here's what David P. Davies, office manager for the company, says regarding the company's experience with Mr. Wright's creation: "Everyone is still as enthusiastic about the comfort, efficiency, healthfulness, and beauty of our office building as the day we moved in. Frank Lloyd Wright the architect, spoke truly when he said the building would be 'as inspiring a place to work in as any cathedral is to worship in.'

"One of the features of the building which has given greatest satisfaction has been the flexibility of departmental arrangement because of the absence of partitions in the main workroom. This was especially appreciated during the time changes were being made from peace-time to war-time operation. The equipment has also proved flexible and the Wright-designed desks have proved uncommonly convenient and practical."

Structural, heating, lighting, and equipment ideas introduced by Mr. Wright into the Johnson office for the first time have abundantly proved their worth. It would be strange indeed if they do not have an important and far-reaching effect on office design and equipment everywhere in the years just ahead of us, when a nation finished with war will find the leisure and the opportunity to give its offices the drastic modernization which the demands of war imposed on its factories.

THE LAST WORD

A surgeon, an architect and a politician were arguing as to whose profession was the oldest.

Said the surgeon: "Eve was made from Adam's rib and that was a surgical operation."

"Yes," agreed the architect, 'but prior to that, order was created out of chaos and that was an architectural job."

"But," spoke up the politician proudly, "somebody must have created the chaos."

COMPETITION BASED ON OCCUPATION

An unique house design contest has been announced by the Chicago Metropolitan Home Builders association. The principal consideration will be the occupations of the prospective residents of the houses.

It is based on the theory that people of different occupations in this country might be more comfortable in homes designed to their ways of life. This is a heretofore untried approach. Six different types of houses are specified in this contest, as follows: (1) The city home for the average white collar worker; (2) The suburban home for the city folks who want to live out of town; (3) The industrial worker's home —that type which is found near the factories; (4) The farm home, the demand for which is said to exceed one million; (5) The summer resort home; (6) The veteran's home or the home for two.

The contest will close on October 20, The judges selected include FHA Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson and Raymond J. Ashton of Salt Lake City, president of the American Institute of Architects.

EBERSON PROMOTED, CITED FOR SERVICES

Drew Eberson, prominent theater architect in civilian life, has been promoted from the rank of lieutenant colonel to colonel, in the Army's Engineer Corps. Col. Eberson is serving with the China - Burma division of the U. S. Army in India and recently was cited for his services in building roads and air fields under fire.

Col. Drew Eberson

Col. Eberson was one of three officers singled out for promotion, the other two being West Point graduates.

Before joining the U. S. Army Engineers, Col. Eberson was partner with his father in the firm of John and Drew Eberson architects. A native of Hamilton, O., he was educated at Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, and at the University of Pennsylvania. Following his association in architectural capacities for Warner Bros. in Burbank, he entered his father's firm, and handled many outstanding theater projects. The senior Eberson was until recently consultant, Recreation Section of the Service Trade Division of the Office of Civilian Requirements, WPB.

DOUBTS NEW DREAM HOMES TO COME SOON

The house of tomorrow will not be the dream of perfection predicted by numerous visionary publications, Ernest J. Russell, Fellow and past president of The American Institute of Architects, told members of the American Society of Sanitary Engineering in an address before their recent convention in St. Louis.

"Much research and testing of materials and methods will be necessary before the improvements forecast can be used extensively," Russell cautioned. "For example, prefabricated homes have been widely used in congested areas during the war, but it will take 10 years to develop a prefabricated home which will be acceptable to the average peacetime family. Nor have substitute materials, such as plastics, yet reached the stage of development where they can be used in standard architecture."

* * *

THURSTON R. JAHR, A.I.A. (Detroit Chapter) is a member of Dearborn's City Plan Commission. He graduated at Fordson High School, University of Michigan in 1934 and served four years with Bennett & Straight, Dearborn architects. He is a member of West Dearborn Kiwanis Club, University of Michigan Club and the Dearborn Players Guild.

* * *

BENNETT & STRAIGHT, Dearborn, Michigan architects are planning an addition to the A. E. Smith School for the Board of Education of Monguagon Township School District No. 2.

* * *

GOTHARD ARNTZEN, A. I. A., of Escanaba, Michigan, is serving the Iron County Board of Social Welfare in making application to the State Planning Commission for an isolation ward at the County Infirmary.

* * *

RALPH L. BAUER, A.I.A., of Traverse City, Michigan, expects work to start soon on his addition to Children's Clinic at the Munson Hospital at Traverse City.

* * *

JOSEPH L. WEINBERG, A.I.A., is architect for the Cleveland $600,000 109-suite, eight-story apartment project, to be built after the war.

* * *

WARE & McCLENNAHAN, architects of Salt Lake City, are architects for the proposed $86,000 University of Utah campus health center. McClennahan is vice-president The Institute's Committee on Public Information.

PAUL L. GAUDREAU has returned to Baltimore, Md., after an absence of nearly two years to resume the general practice of architecture in association with his father, Lucien E. D. Gaudreau, A.I.A., State director of rents for OPA.

During his absence, Mr. Gaudreau was chief architect in charge of the preparation of plans and estimates for building construction in northwest Canada and Alaska.

Mr. Gaudreau worked on the construction of Canadian and Alaskan air bases, hospitals, chapels and telephone buildings, and on townsite planning along the Alaskan Highway.

* * *

CHARLES C. WAGNER, well-known Brooklyn architect, has been appointed to the committee on architects of the Brooklyn Modernization and Housing Committee, to function in cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration.

* * *

JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A., Los Angeles, is chairman of a committee of citizens which is compiling biographies of all Los Angeles County casualties of World War II.

The information will be published at the end of the war in a book reviewing the personalities most active in the war effort from this area.

* * *

JACK M. CORGAN, Dallas architect, is returning to his former extensive practice on theatres, after honorable discharge from the army.

New offices have been established in the new Mercantile Bank building in Dallas and a number of postwar theatre construction projects are already on the boards and will be ready to announce shortly.

Mr. Corgan, long an active member of the Architectural staff of The Modern Theatre Planning Institute reports the likelihood of a large number of new theatres in his area as soon as priorities are relaxed.

* * *

F. LEA PIKE, architect, of Beverly Hills, Cal., soon will leave for Arabia where he will be engaged on an oil refinery project for the Bechtel-McCone Company.

For the past three years he has been associated with the Southwestern Engineering Company.

* * *

WILLIAM C. WOOD AND JAMES P. GIBSON have announced the opening of offices for the practice of architecture at 219 Hendrick Building, Corpus Christi, Texas. For the past three years they were associated with Robert & Co. in work done at the Naval Air Training Center.

C. A. NEFF, A.I.A., of Norfolk, Va. is architect for Virginia Railways $500,000 plant expansion program at Princeton, W. Va.

* * *

CHARLES MORGAN, maker of architectural designs for and renderings of new buildings, who recently returned to Chicago after several years, absence, is associated with Shaw, Naess & Murphy, architects.

* * *

ELIZABETH R. ELWYN, 22-year-old senior in the Columbia University School of Architecture, has received the eighth annual Henry Wright prize in architecture, it was announced by Leopold Arnaud, dean of the school.

Miss Elwyn of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., is designing a recreation center of the community as part of her school work. She intends to specialize in housing after graduation.

The Wright prize is for the "most original and functional solution" to a problem in low-cost housing. This year's competition was designing a residential dead-end street with space for ten dwellings and landscaping. Students had two days to complete the project.

* * *

JOHN M. PAUL, architect has been nominated for post master of White Plains, N. Y. by president Roosevelt. Paul has been engaged as architect for Home Owners Loan Corporation.

* * *

FRANCIS M. & JOEL T. DAVIS, Architects & Engineers, is a new firm at 774 Spring street NW., Atlanta Ga.

Both attended the Georgia School of Technology and are well known throughout the building and engineering industry. Francis having practiced Architecture in Atlanta since 1926. Joel is an Associate Member American Society, of Civil Engineers and has had considerable experience in the various phases of the engineering field. He was connected with the Georgia State Highway Department for approximately ten years, the Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Co., for a period of years and for the past two years he has been identified with defense construction throughout the southeast.

Francis has practiced architecture in Atlanta and surrounding territory since 1926 and has designed a number of schools, residences and industrial buildings as well as several churches, clubs, etc.

* * *

DAVID LYNN, architect of the National Capitol is hurrying to get the dome polished up. He wants to have it spotless for war's end when the lights go on again.

CORNELIUS J. WHITE, New York state commissioner of architecture, was reported as "slightly improved" at Little Falls hospital, N. Y. After seriously injured August 31 when the car in which he was riding was in a collision with another machine near Herkimer, N. Y.

* * *

THE LOWE-STODDARD CO. is a new firm of architects and engineers, 315 Architects building Los Angeles 13 Cal. Partners are Russell L Stoddard, formerly associated with his brother, George Wellington Stoddard, A.I.A., of Seattle, Washington, and D. Authur Lowe, formerly of Griffin & Lowe, of Seattle.

* * *

JOHN H. HUDSON, Seattle architect, spoke before a meeting sponsored by the Washington Pensions Union, in Seattle, Washington, on August 20, on the subject of a 30-mile highway tunnel through the Cascades as a postwar project. * * *

ATLEE B. AYRES, architect, who has been an adviser of the San Antonio's city administration for several months has been changed from a salary status, it was announced by Mayor Gus B. Mauermann. Ayres will be called in when needed for consultation and for work, the mayor said.

* * *

OTTO SPILLMAN well-known Bethlehem, Pa. architect, received the highest grades of any student in a large class composed of city and state officials and others interested in postwar work throughout the state, at the recent awarding of certificates by the University of Pennsylvania for completion of course in city and regional planning for postwar reconstruction.

* * *

ROGER ALLEN, A. I. A., will speak to the Iowa Chapter, A. I. A., at its Annual Meeting in Des Moines on October 24.

* * *

LOUIS J. FARMER, New Jersey Architect, stationed at Lakehurst Naval Air Station, has received the Navy's Meritorious Civilian Service Award, second highest honor the Navy can bestow upon a civilian, for outstanding performance of his duties as a civilian architect.

LOUIS C. KINGSCOTT & ASSOCIATES, of Kalamazoo, are architects for Allegan, Michigan city hall to be built as a postwar project.

* * *

OREGON CHAPTER, A.I.A., in view of the announcement that the federal government intends to erect a 20-story building on the block of the old Pioneer Post Office on Morrison street at Sixth, reiterates a stand it has publicly taken on occasions during the last 20 years in voicing its strong opposition to the erection of any multiple-story building on that site, Pietro Belluschi, president, declared. * * *

JAMES GAMBLE ROGERS, architect, sold 154-156 East 46th street, New York City, a five-story office building, on a plot 32-100.5, about 215 feet east of Lexington avenue and assessed for $110,000.

* * *

THANK YOU

The One Hundred and Twentieth Paragraph of the Central Texas Chapter of the A.I.A: "Well Tal Hughes has broken right out of his last suit of clothes into the national picture and we are glad. He has been working away at a job that has been doing an important work in our profession. The Bulletin is being read with great interest by many of our profession. He prints pros and cons and lets the chips fall, which is our idea of the impersonal touch. He gets in a few licks with the light brush too and we like that. He has patted our lower shoulders once in a while and of course who wouldn't respond to a little of that good but sometimes rare treatment. And so all the way around we wish him good luck. Keep the human touch and the grass roots will be happy. Big ones and little ones will gather around and hobnob—and hobnobbing will make us richer and deeper—and mellow. We can use more Michigan Bulletins and more Tal Hughes." Thank you again, Walter Rolfe. * * *

EDWARD A. EICHSTEDT, landscape architect, of Detroit, is author of an article, "Artificial Hills for Level Towns", in the American City for Aug.

* * *

B. C. WETZELL, A.I.A., is able to be out again after an extended illness at his Detroit home.

SHAW, NAESS & MURPHY, Chicago, are architects for the William Wrigley, Jr. Co's. postwar decentralization program, contemplating new plants in the east, south and west.

* * *

ARTS & ARCHITECTURE, 3305 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Cal., in its July issue, devotes many pages to the most elaborate presentation on the subject of prefabrication that we have seen.

* * *

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, in My Day: "I had a most interesting talk with Lorenzo A. Winslow, the White House architect, today. I learned from him the reason why it was necessary to have the White House painted white. I had always heard that the sandstone out of which it was built had become so blackened by smoke, in the war of 1812, that it was decided to paint over the smoke. I did not realize, however, that sandstone is porous enough for the smoke to have penetrated to any great depth. Mr. Winslow says he has found, in doing certain renovating on the outside, that the stone was blackened to a depth of some two inches. Naturally, painting it was the only possible thing to do."

* * *

THE KAMPERS—Mr. and Mrs. Louis, of Detroit have been visiting in New York City. Says Mr. Kamper, "Went through the Whitelaw Reid house on Madison avenue, originally the Henry Villard mansion. It was very interesting to us to see the Main Hall with its Mosaic ceiling, my first work in the office of McKim, Mead & White, and the first mansion work in America."

* * *

STUART & DURHAM, Seattle architectural firm, is accorded considerable space in pictures and text in the August issue of American Builder. The subjects are individual house plans and finished structures designed by that firm.

* * *

R.M. (TOD) SLOAN, Chicago architect who has specialized in Solar houses, showed several hundred San Franciscans colored pictures of how to make extensive use of glass, on August 24.

* * *

HERMAN & SIMONS, are architects for changes to the Municipal Building at Roseville, Michigan.

PLANNER—SECRETARY WANTED

The Ann Arbor City Planning Commission is seeking the services of a full-time secretary. He (or she) should have some technical training and ability at planning and presentation, also to act as publicity director and able to appear before small groups to present the program and stimulate the city's interest in the Commission's work. Address Paul Kasurin, A.I.A., chairman, State Savings Bank Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

CITY PLANNER—ARCHITECT

Clair W. Ditchy, A.I.A., has received a letter from Alden E. Dow, A.I.A., of Midland Michigan, stating that the City Plan Commission of Midland is seeking the services of one with architectural training able to assist in planning and the general work of the Commission. Address Earl McLaughlin, chairman, City Plan Commission, Midland, Michigan.

LEONARD H. FIELD, A.I.A.

Detroit Chapter Member Succumbs

Leonard H. Field, II, prominent architect of Jackson, Mich. and member of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., died at his home, 828 Oakridge Drive, Jackson, on August 29 after a short illness. He was 70 years old.

Born in Jackson, December 30, 1873, he attended Jackson high school, was graduated from Amhurst College in 1896 and Mass. Institute of Technology in 1899. He was employed for several years in the office of Peabody & Stearns of Boston and began practice under his own name in Jackson in 1905.

Mr. Field become registered as an architect in Michigan when the original law went into effect in 1915. He became a member of The American Institute of Architects and its Detroit Chapter in 1920. He had designed many schools in Jackson and thoughout Michigan. He was architect for Jackson's Christian Science Church, of which he was a former first reader.

Active in civic affairs of his community, he had served on the Jackson Library Board, School Board and Zoning Commission.

His wife, two daughters and a grandchild survive.

W. N. BOWMAN

William N. Bowman, 76, member emeritus of The A.I.A. and prominent Denver architect and resident for thirty-four years, died August 28 at his home in Denver. Thru his death, it was revealed that Mr. Bowman and his secretary, formerly Mrs. Mary Louise Dubs, were married secretly at Raton, N. M., last July 25.

He was born May 12, 1868, in Carthage, N. Y. His formal schooling was interrupted when he was 11, when his father, a sawmill foreman, was injured in an accident. As the eldest of five children, he went to work in a woolen mill to help support the family. Yet, he studied nights at a school teacher's home learning mathematics and drawing, then got a job in an architect's office in Jackson, Mich.

Preparing for architecture, he learned the carpenter's trade as an apprentice, and after gaining a solid groundwork for his profession, he was associated with architects in Detroit, Indianapolis and later Grand Rapids, where he met and married the former Miss Alice May Kniffin, who died last year.

Mr. Bowman designed the Denver Telephone building, Continental Oil building, Colburn and Cocmopolitan hotels, the Denver theater, the Byers and Cole Junior high schools and the Denver administration building, the Park Hill Methodist church, the Adams Teachers college buildings at Alamosa, and numerous schools and public buildings thruout the state.

He also designed and owned the Norman apartments, where he lived. As a member of the Allied Architects association, he helped design the city and county building in Denver.

He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic lodge, the Knights Templar, Colorado Consistory No. 1, and El Jebel shrine.

W. D. MANN

William David Mann, 74, died at his home in Highland Park, Ill. on Aug. 25 at the age of 74. Burial was in Howell, Michigan. Mr. Mann had designed many fine homes along Chicago's North Shore, as well as other buildings in his area. Four daughters and two sons survive.

* * *

WILLIAM L. PLACK, F.A.I.A.

William Lewis Plack of Laurel Springs, N. J., internationally known architect and engineer who formerly had offices in Philadelphia died Aug. 26, at his summer home in Ship Bottom, N. J. His age was 90.

Mr. Plack, who specialized in institutional structures, was graduated from Lafayette College. In 1926 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of doctor of engineering. Three years later he represented The American Institute of Architects at the World Institute of Architects in Tokyo. He also was a delegate to the International and Pan-American Congresses of architects. Mr. Plack was a Fellow and member emeritus of the Institute.

He leaves a widow Mrs. Susan Plack; three daughters, Mrs. Martha Morrell, Mrs. Dorothy Pucta and Mrs. Mildred Morrissey, and a son, Willis E. Plack.

* * *

MRS. KATHERINE VERBECK

Mrs. Katherine Jordan Verbeck, widow of General William Verbeck, died in Syracuse, N. Y. on Aug. 16. Her father Albert Jordan was a distinguished architect of Detroit and architect for Detroit's City Hall and Fort Street Presbyterian Church, both still standing.

ARCHITECTS BOWLING TEAM

Mr. L. R. Leatherman, 2140 Book Bldg., Detroit (CA. 1075), is chariman of the Bowling Committee of Engineering Society of Detroit. It is thought that enough architects and architectural draftsmen are interested to form an architects' team or to fill in with others. The existing teams bowl at the Rackham Building on Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, open Wednesday and Thursday evenings or Saturady afternoon. Those interested, get in touch with Mr. Leatherman.

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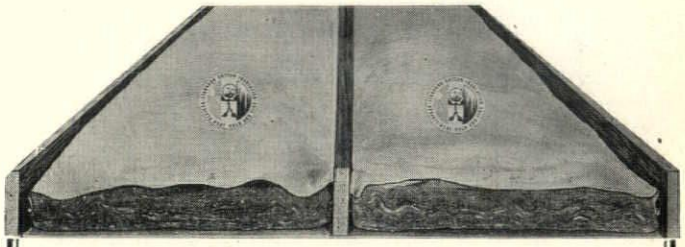

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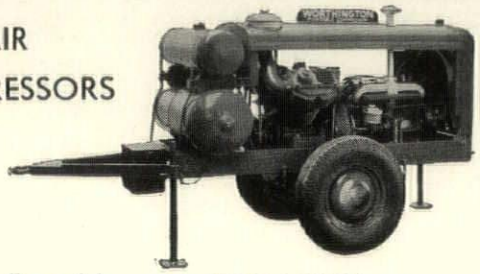
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THAT POSTWAR HOUSE

By WELLS I. BENNETT

This article, reprinted from the Michigan Alumnus, while written for the layman, is a clear statement of this much-discussed subject.

JUST now the house of tomorrow is one of the most tempting daydream avenues of escape from the war. It compensates for our minor privations and is the background as we accumulate War Bonds. Anyone can play the game, but naturally for most of the thousands of families of moderate income who plan to build a home in the early postwar years, it is not wholly make-believe. People are really going to build homes.

This avenue, which is escape and at the same time is preplanning, is fun, but there are distractions along the way. On the sunny side, smart advertising lures us with varied and always glowing pictures of the American homes of tomorrow. These dwellings are as sleek in form as a racing car, and as brilliant in color, too, with carefree and charmingly garbed people lounging about, basking in what is apparently an eternal sunny vacationland, the suburb of tomorrow. The magical conveniences of these houses of the future are likewise seductively suggested. Somehow, the really astonishing technical developments of modern warfare are to be beaten, not into plow-shares, but into gadgets which will make play of housekeeping, with domestic life a succession of happy surprises. Armistice Day and Dream-House Day would seem likely to be synonymous.

But from the shady side of the avenue a chill black shadow of gloom and foreboding discourages the hopeful home planners. The house of the postwar years, the pessimists say, will be no better, perhaps worse, than those built just before 1941. The improvements so lightly promised by those on the left are the merest figments of an advertiser's imagination. Improvement can only come slowly and through established channels. Furthermore, and this is depressing indeed, materials will be of poor quality and hard to come by, while skilled labor will be scarce and sulky. Finally the postwar house duplicating the prewar dwelling will be more expensive.

Of course it may be that those who dwell on the sunny side of the road, in looking ahead for postwar business, have some-what oversold their case. The colors may be too bright. It may well be that primarily these optimists

See BENNETT—Page 4

WELLS I. BENNETT is Professor of Architecture and Dean of the College of Architecture and Design in the University. Born in Red Creek, New York, in 1888, he was graduated in architecture from Syracuse University in 1911, receiving his master of science from the University of Michigan five years later. He is President of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and a member of the Michigan State Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors. He is a member of the International Housing Association, the National Association of Housing Officials, and the National Society of Planning Officials, as well as The American Institute of Architects, and the Michigan Society of Architects. He is the author of numerous articles on housing and other architectural subjects.

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At E. S. D., Detroit
Friday, October 6,

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE . . . 3:30 P. M.
UNIFICATION COMMITTEE . . . 4:30 P. M.
DINNER . . . . . 6:30 P. M.
M. S. A. BOARD . . . . . 8:00 P. M.

FAVORABLE FUTURE IS PREDICTED FOR BUILDING INDUSTRY, WORKERS

"We need definite plans and precise specifications which will put the building trades and construction industry in motion when the war is finished," J. Gerald Phelan, president of Connecticut Society of Architects told Bridgeport Rotarians at their luncheon meeting Sept. 5.

"There are normally engaged in the construction industry in Connecticut about 25,000 men, and it has been estimated that at periods of peak activity, we might use almost twice that number. This number, engaged in construction industries, are building mechanics and laborers actually engaged on the job, and do not include thousands who would be employed in industries supplying building trades during the construction activity," he said.

Building construction equipment, although being constantly improved, is the same whether used in building peace-time structures or war-time plants, and is unlike many manufacturing operations which must be reconverted for the production of peace-time goods, Mr. Phelan pointed out.

"New families are being formed at the rate of half a million a year," the speaker said. "A recent survey of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce shows that 1,540,000 families intend to build or buy a new home within six months from the ending of the war."

Architects must investigate the possibilities of new production methods and the adaptation of them to new designs. Builders can develop superior construction methods and trade groups cooperate with approved methods and materials in a joint effort to increase values and reduce costs, the speaker said.

"I firmly believe that if we all do our part toward planning the things we need in the near future, we will perform not only a fine public service to our community, and to the boys who are fighting our battles, but will directly, or indirectly, benefit ourselves."

RED TAPE AND PENICILLIN

An Editorial in The Grand Rapids Press, Sept. 14, 1944

Never has the evil nuisance of bureaucratic red tape been demonstrated more forcefully than in the way in which it has stalled construction of Michigan's $19,000 penicillin laboratory. This project was approved by WPB early in the summer, but since that time certain representatives of this federal agency have found one time-consuming excuse after another to delay actual construction.

Irritated by the needless delay, A. N. Langius, state building director, Tuesday delivered a long deserved verbal spanking to the red tape artists. "On Aug. 4," he pointed out, "Washington instructed us to submit the whole project all over again on a new form. A month later we were asked to submit it again on still another form." And this despite the fact that the project already had been carefully investigated and approved.

At present construction of the laboratory is being held up while the state building inspector proceeds with the job of persuading WPB representatives of the need for a $64 fan and a $755 vacuum pump, both of which items were included in the plans originally approved. "If WPB were fighting over scarce equipment," protests Langius "it wouldn't seem so foolish, but neither item is in that category."

The penicillin laboratory is of great importance to the people of Michigan for its establishment will mean, as Langius has pointed out, bringing the price of penicillin "down to the point where a poor man won't die for lack of it." It is inconceivable that so necessary a project should be delayed month after month by such antics as the WPB representatives have engaged in thus far. Isn't it about time that some of this red tape was wrapped up and thrown into discard?

NEUTRA TELLS WHAT HE WANTS IN RUGS

Rugs constructed so that they will not slip on waxed asphalt tile, linoleum or other smooth surfaces, of materials and weaves which will lie perfectly flat and yet be light in weight, easy maintenance and colors which are sunfast are the principle characteristics which are sought by Richard J. Neutra, prominent architect and consultant in rug design.

Mr. Neutra, who is known for his work in the modern medium, stresses the point that practicality is of first importance in a consideration of floor covering design. He prefers natural color, highlighted by vivid shades, which are sunfast and patterns derived from the weaves itself. A fabric which is easy to clean daily, and more thoroughly every six-months' period, is essential, he believes.

According to Mr. Neutra, Joseph Blumfield of Los Angeles has experimented along these lines and has produced rugs in a number of homes designed by Mr. Neutra.

The architect ventured a few predictions on the postwar developments of floor coverings. Fabrics of non-vegetable fibers which will have great elasticity under foot and a 100 per cent response to vacuum cleaners and will be absolutely fast color are, he believes, in the cards.

A floor covering which he expects to see will be made of synthetic rubber-like sheets, "either lastingly surfaced or integrally colored throughout," which will have an elasticity and noiselessness hitherto unknown. Manufacturers of this type of covering will cooperate with manufacturers of prefrabricated houses, Mr. Neutra thinks. He points out the excellence of such a fabric in the case of multi-story plural dwelling structures where its use would save accoustical insulation cost.

2nd ARCHITECT BULLETIN ISSUED FROM U. OF TEXAS

Second issue of "The Evolving Architect," an information exchange for architectural educators of the nation, has come from the mimeograph machine at the University of Texas.

Edited by W. T. Rolfe, A.I.A., chairman of the architectural department at the university, at the request of the association of collegiate schools of architecture, the periodic bulletin presents suggestions by school and practicing architects concerning future plans in architectural education in the United States and Canada. The latest issue embraces about 40 letters from all parts of the continent.

BENNETT

(Continued from Page 1)

have something new to sell. On the other hand, the self-styled realists may, while constitutionally cautious, also have something—something not new, but the same old line to sell.

Probably, however, the hopeful amateur planners, somewhat on guard, will continue to follow this avenue, now one of war escape, until after V-Day, when they can build their homes. In the process, they are likely to become realists. They will expect a better than prewar house and they will expect it to cost less than $10,000, and preferably less than $5,000. As their ideas crystallize, they will become more concerned with prime needs and less preoccupied with gadgets.

What will our 194x family of, let us say, the parents and possibly two children need?

Remembering the desire for, and indeed, the necessity of, better building values:

The most direct form of aid for those about to build would be the lowering of the rate of interest on building money. Each fraction of a per cent reduction in interest will go a long way toward making the postwar house a reality for every family of limited funds.

The next important aid would be the realization of practical money-saving improvements in building techniques; that is, in the cost of construction and equipment. We all look hopefully toward prefabrication for such help, but a little prefabrication here and there will not provide the moderate price market with a large or small inexpensive house within any predictable future unless there should be a reorganization of the whole building industry including thoroughgoing prefabrication in its scope.

A third item, which needs to be carefully watched, is the cost of the site. It must be kept in its place as a modest proportion of the whole cost, and its inclusion of all utilities must be ensured.

There remains a fourth possibility, not a novel idea, of achieving economies by making the house smaller and simpler. Such cost savings, however, may prove unavailing since they are not directly proportional to shrinkage of house volume. This kind of economy should not be carried to the point where, like the cow on her successful but fatal diet of sawdust, the house disappears. A better house value must and, I am sure, will be found, although the owner must still expect to pay fairly well for a new dwelling.

The present-day family needs a house, not as a continuing homestead, but as a home for not longer than the current generation. It is likely that, as the children grow up, they will go their several ways, and the prospect of final inheritance of the home will not be an adequate inducement to persuade one of the children to stand by for another generation. Unless the present mobility of employment gives way to an exceedingly stable relation between labor and jobs, easy travel and the desire for change and self-improvement seem likely to tempt each generation of youngsters to try new pastures in preference to stability at or near the old home for its own sake. One builds for one's own time, but not to house one's married children.

Our family is assumed to be happy in the particular town where it is situated. The parents, let us say, have married there and look forward to spending their lives in the locality. They are quite certain to have a preferred neighborhood of which they would like to be a part. Probably they think of convenience to school and quality of school in their planning. Beyond school years, however, it is not possible to see, and thus again the need for this particular home is for the parents.

Our family can hardly afford a maid and it would rather not be bothered with one. In case of sickness, some temporary arrangement would have to suffice; and while the children are young, an effort would be made to have a part-time maid or to get some degree of relief for the mother, possibly with the aid of high-school girls in the neighborhood itself.

It must not be forgotten that this family wants more than shelter and security of accomplished ownership. It definitely wants the family identity and character that comes from established residence. Self-respect and pride of home, although less tangible than economic controls, are not less potent. In fact, it is this instinct for home possession, and home background that promises best for the continuity of the home as an institution in spite of all the diversions and pressures of modern society. A shabby box of a house and a lack of privacy will not be voluntarily tolerated. There must be both the appearance and reality of quiet, assured living.

Having set up a family unit and roughly defined its general needs, we have some basis on which to discuss the kind of house it can hope to get. We may be able to surmise the nature, availability, and relative desirability of some of the details.

To put the most baffling problem first, what most of us are subconsciously looking for in the postwar dwelling is *a small, but spacious,* house. The total cubage and the complexity and quality of detail will all be limited by costs. This house, then, must be designed so as to be, if possible, all things to all members of the family at all times, even when the needs of the group change. Through the cycle of a family's life, the compact home has to be like the stage of a theater, under going shifts of scene as the play progresses.

If there are children, the scene shifts of sets follow a certain pattern. Even without children, the use of rooms is likely to change in the progress of adult family life. The life of the children may dominate a house for twenty years, beginning with the nursery period, continuing with heavy-duty use of every room, of kitchen and dining-room equipment, closet space, and furniture, and concluding in about fifteen years with a contest between parents and children for entertainment space, accompanied by an urgent demand for a separate quiet space for the student's evening homework, or for parental hideaway during a lively high-school party. With the children gone, the pressure for separate areas is relaxed, and the rather modest house planned with small separate rooms seems not spacious, but lonely. In planning the small but spacious home, the evolution of use over the cycle of family life should, so far as possible, be foreseen and provided for. Rooms in a large house may be reallocated or portions of the house closed, but once the conventional small dwelling is finished, there isn't much one can do about it.

The Georgian type of house diagramed in Figure 1 may be taken as a good point of departure. It is still a basic and familiar arrangement and needs little explanation. Perhaps it is so much taken for granted that it colors our thought about planning. In the time of its flowering, its pattern—symmetrical about a front-to-back axis, that of the central hall—was orderly and impressive. It can still be

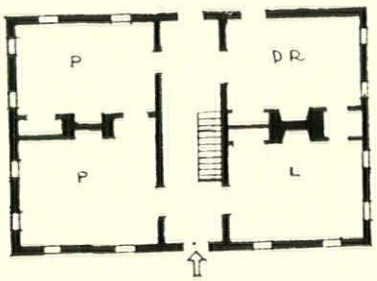

FIGURE 1

The substantial and dignified Georgian plan.

elegant when carried out on the scale of a mansion with the appurtenances of the period, and when serviced by adequate personnel. In the main, however, it is a fine symbol of the life of

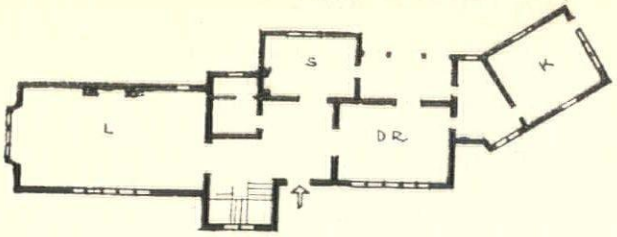

FIGURE 2
The country-club pattern marks a high level of spacious comfort.

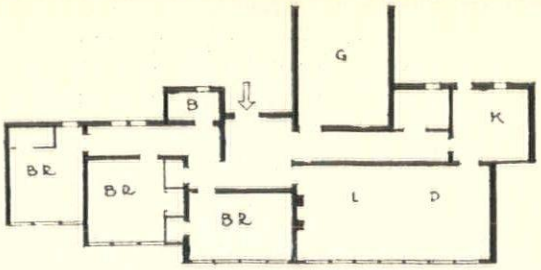

FIGURE 4
The "solar" house plan faces the sun.

another day, a day that we can hardly bring back, even should we wish to.

Substantial traditional effect is the principal end sought in this type. Convenience is not the concern of the Georgian plan since plenty of inexpensive service is taken for granted. The kitchen was not a part of the main-floor pattern but was in a wing, a separate building, or in a basement story. The space arrangement of such a house, if large, is that of permanent compartments. On one side of the hall axis was a front and a back parlor; on the other, a library, and a dining room. In a mansion, such an arrangement makes for elegance and formality. Due to the great hall, it is spacious. But the Georgian pattern compressed to the scale of a small house results in crowded compartments amounting to pigeonholes. A measure of privacy can still be realized, but one obtains neither flexibility nor any sense of spaciousness.

The variations of twentieth-century domestic architecture, whether country-club Norman (Figure 2) or the charming horizontal "prairie" style of Frank Lloyd Wright, endeavor to escape from the Georgian rigidity by varied development of the rambling type of plan. Many of these houses have been very successfully composed as to space use as well as effect. Informal and charming exterior play of mass and interior vistas, with closely related, yet separated, spaces, permit simultaneous accommodation of several family groups for different uses; a party in the living room, a small business conference in the study. But these houses that we so admire are, again, mansions; though they are made to seem informal, the spaces are really large, their actual separation considerable. They are delightful, but with articulated masses and broken forms, they have to be extravagant in cost.

How to shrink a house to the means of our hypothetical family and keep something of a play of space? How can an $8,000 house be rambling or acquire Georgian spaciousness? It has often been tried externally with slight breaks in mass and roof tricks, and internally by the enlargement of connecting doors; but the small informal house, trying with "archways" between rooms to be more spacious, only succeeds in becoming boxlike while losing wall space and privacy between rooms. The living-room-dining-room cubes, linked by an archway, stubbornly remain as vestiges of ideas suited only to the large house.

To successfully obtain some measure of flexibility in the small plan, our family may be interested in space-use plans which are already appearing as a reaction to this very problem. A fresh point of view is becoming evident and is promising.

It is just now being realized that floors and ceilings may readily be carried, independently of walls, on light standard column, preferably of metal. Thus, walls no longer have to be spaced according to joist spans. Their remaining function would be that of enclosure and of designing a play of space. Interior partitions may thus be free of the old masonry or woodframe limitations. No longer needed to support part of the structure, they can be considered as floor-to-ceiling screens to obtain privacy, to establish a desired arrangement of space, and to act as a baffle against noise.

Considering mechanical installations and their continuous assignment to special and unchanging functions, kitchen and bathroom walls would need to be permanent. Most other partitions may be made movable or removable; they may consist of rigid panels or be of accordion-folding type, or be, in certain places, simply fabric hangings. Adjustable space for comfort and of good general proportion may thus be created and, for modern living, be as satisfying as though of solid masonry. The dining-living room relation is a case in point. Dining as a formal function has greatly deteriorated. Such modern realities as smaller families and the lack of servants, together with more informal arrangements for meals, particularly in urban life, have made the dining room, as such, nearly obsolete. On the other hand, the plan of having a dining table in the living room is not wholly acceptable except in a minimum house. Certainly, it is awkward with guests and may give rise to some frictions in the family itself. With a folding partition or a fabric hanging screening the dining portion, the conversion from use as one room to two can be quickly made. Such a possibility in conservative form is suggested in Figure 3.

Another type of flexibility may be desired when a bedroom is no longer needed as such, or possibly when two bedrooms are to be merged in one. This latter shift could be effected with partitions of removable panel type if the principle of free or nonbearing partitions has been incorporated in the original structure. In the consideration of the house as living space, therefore, careful plan study and a new definition of spaciousness can be a practicable answer to postwar needs. In plan diagram Figure 3, the two end bedrooms could thus be combined into a spacious master bedroom.

Consideration of practical spaciousness in another sense, that of temperature conditioning, is of special interest in the smaller home. With heating a necessity for about three-quarters of the year in the general latitude of Detroit, the uneven heating prevailing in many houses should be a cause for concern. If certain rooms and parts of rooms are not readily heated, the house becomes that much smaller in winter. If the space is to be most effectively used, then even, predictable, and economical heating is of great importance. Cooling in summer is a less urgent problem, though of course also important, depending on the latitude. Portions of a large house may be closed in winter in the interest of comfort and economy; but all of a small house is needed even more in winter when expansion of family activities to the porch or the lawn is not possible.

Heating devices and their distribution in the house, from the fireplace to the steam radiator, have all too often been very haphazardly contrived, tolerable in a more lavish, less exacting time, but nowadays inefficient in proportion to cost, fuel use, and comfort obtained. Current experiments with a relative novelty, radiant heat, indicate that all the room area, at the floor as well as at the ceiling, can be efficiently heated by proper design—that is, by slow cir-

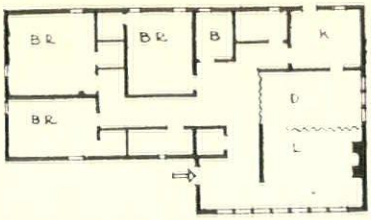

FIGURE 3

Flexibility of living space is a current problem.

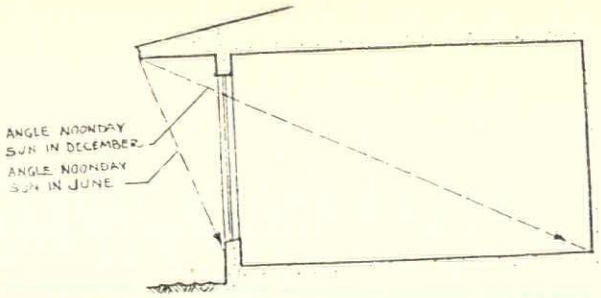

FIGURE 5

A "solar" room admits sunlight in winter.

culation of heat in floor, well-insulated walls at relatively low temperatures. The inner surfaces of the walls, traditionally assumed to be cold, are warmed, whereas, in ordinary practice, the air in the room is warmed largely by convection. Great gains in comfort at lower temperatures with economy of fuel are reported. If the use of radiant heating comes to be generally accepted, a remarkable technical advance will have been put into practice. In recent years, used extensively by such architects as George Fred Keck of Chicago, Frank Lloyd Wright, and others, the method is attracting favorable attention. Precisely this principle was well developed in the great baths of ancient Rome.

In addition to attempts at houses without windows and houses entirely of glass, there have for some years been studies and experiments in the storage of the sun's rays for heating, as by conserving sun-heated water. Solar heating by orientation of the dwelling to the winter sun is the latest and most promising version. Mr. Keck and others, following his example, have made effective use of direct solar heating in a considerable number of dwellings in this general latitude, and the technique may become quite important in providing a worthwhile auxiliary source of heat.

In the house of this type, the principal rooms facing south are designed as winter sun-traps with large southern glass areas, as indicated in Figure 4, permitting the low-angle winter sun of this latitude (approximately twenty-five degrees) to reach deep into each room. It is, of course, equally important that the high summer sun, whose angle reaches about seventy degrees at noon in midsummer, be excluded. This seasonal veriation is indicated in Figure 5. Exclusion of the summer sun is accomplished by eaves on the south side designed to be wide enough so that summer noonday rays do not enter.

Success would naturally depend on the mean annual proportion of winter sunshine in a given geographical location, and on the automatic thermostatic intercontrol of sun and carefully-balanced artificial heating systems. A dark stormy winter day or a bright, though cold, sunny day are not difficult to manage by simple controls. Quick changes from heavy overcast to brilliant sunshine, however, suddenly add solar heat to rooms already adequately heated by the house system. Overheating may result, and since doors or windows are likely to be thrown open, there would be some waste of fuel. Effective designs of insulated walls and roof, with the preferred use of double-glass windows in which the panes are separated by a sealed dry air space, become of prime importance. The whole field of house heating seems to be in a transitional stage with many improvements in prospect.

Another space consideration important to the smaller house is that of storage. Deprived of the woodshed and barn of simpler days, with even the attic and the basement frequently being minimized for the small house, it is particularly essential that the storage problem be carefully studied. While such space must not be extravagant, there has to be enough—in fact, there should be more storage room in proportion to total size. Family goods and chattels, while no longer expected to extend to old furniture, trunks, and the miscellaneous lumber of earlier days, can't quite be reduced to hotel or apartment scale. The question, how much is "enough," has frequently to be countered with, how much can we afford. Here, again a maximum of flexibility would be important. A large house can afford a great variety of vegetable, cold, cedar, and dark rooms; closets and cupboards, with specialized drawers, bins, and trays. In practice these detailed provisions often prove to be undesirably rigid, and in a small house would be quite unjustified, if not definitely wasteful. Besides, they are costly. Ample closets, simply subdivided, should permit the greatest variety in use.

The family, particularly the housewife, needs a home easy to clean and maintain; perfected types of kitchen, servantless except for mechanical aids, are available and will continue to be elaborated and refined. Kitchen, bath, and laundry, in order to meet reasonable specifications, should be mechanically perfect in operation, with surfaces durable and easily cleanable, but as a group, designed for utility rather than glamour. One may venture to hope that such items as stoves, mixers, and washers will be general purpose, durable rather than overspecialized and elaborate. This median postwar family will not need to join the artistocrary of lavender-tile-bathroom owners. To keep within their budget they will need equipment of jeep, rather than Rolls-Royce, type.

The postwar house deserves a commonsense and positive approach to house lighting. Natural lighting has almost always been provided by window spacing incidental to the design of the exterior of the house; and again, one may refer to Georgian and informal types shown here and familiar to everyone, and add the corner-window emphasis of "modernistic" work, too. In interior planning, there is conventionally a window over the sink in the kitchen while living-dining room windows are likely to be formally disposed, though occasionally with consideration for certain pieces of furniture or for a painting.

Natural lighting by means of windows or glass walls should be related first to good eyesight, sunlight, and comfort integrated with interior design for esthetic satisfactions. If a picture window is used, it should frame a fine view, but it is hardly justified unless the view is really good or orientation to solar heating warrants a large glass area. Research in this field of natural lighting seems now to be getting under way. Our attitudes toward indoor light and our willingness to accept change will affect progress in natural lighting. Many of us seem to be timid about light, perhaps a hangover from the times when the need for security and warmth dictated small openings and, in later and more fastidious times, when sunlight was avoided lest it fade fine colored materials. Perhaps some of us have mistaken dimness for richness. Now, a recurring trend toward a sun cult, seeking the sunlight is very evident

at home as well as in summer places and winter resorts. Possibly a new richness and zest will emerge in an architecture that welcomes the sun.

Artificial lighting has been variously designed with fixtures mainly derived from candle sconces and chandeliers. Spots, or bands, of indirect lighting have been disposed about walls, ceilings, floors, usually either stiffly or rather haphazardly. Standards for well-placed lighting which will minimize the eye-strain produced by too much or too little light have yet to be detailed, but the need is now realized, and research studies are being made by science and industry. Successful lighting must distinctly provide a restful, livable quality through which the rooms in a house are enhanced. A quality suitable for entertainment, for a couple of tables of bridge, may not be that most desirable for quiet conversation or for a small family group. Flexibility of space use may also be furthered through well-designed artificial lighting. A living-dining room can be made to appear as one related area, or, by a shift of light, a division can be suggested, creating more intimate spaces with the farther perspective dimly seen.

We can expect to see other great and quite immediate gains integrated with technical advances. Prefabrication, at present a very loosely defined technique still in an experimental stage, will soon offer satisfactory wall panels and partial assemblies as for kitchen and closets. Eventually it may well come to supply the complete finished house-package delivered to the owner, though there are still difficulties of production and distribution apart from, and more trying than purely technical problems. More efficient heating, freezing, cooling, laundry, kitchen, and bathroom assemblies seem certain and immediate. Costs should not be excessive and would drop with mass production under settled conditions. Finally, prefabrication must achieve general acceptance and low-cost distribution to the consumer in order to take a significant place in the building industry.

Automatic, probably electronic, controls and operation of temperature, light, the opening and closing of doors and windows, safety alarms, and communication systems will become accepted realities in domestic architecture. Insofar as they contribute to ease of operating the house without servants, these conveniences may well be included in postwar planning. Gadgets for houses, like automobile accessories, probably will be created without limit. Only if they contribute to ease and safety of the use of the house, and only if they have a high sales appeal, are they likely to be adopted in specifications as standard practice. Again, if their cost makes them luxury items, most of us will have to wait.

Many new materials are being tested to destruction in war in buildings and ships, and because of rigorous requirements in performance, research and development should be able to report rapid gains. Aluminum, for instance, may have an appreciable place in our houses, both in structure and for surfaces. In its lightness it has a quality desirable for certain structural uses. Aluminum surfaces solve many problems of corrosion resulting from exposure to air and moisture.

Double or triple glass, with sealed insulating dry air space between layers, will become more important as temperature comfort is studied. As has been said, this will be particularly the case in conjunction with solar heat. Glass — colored, textured, tempered, molded, flexible, spun—for many special uses in architecture, seems to be ready for production and, in fact, in glass brick and other forms, is already ahead of the field as an outstanding material for modern houses. Plastics—synthetics from plywood to rubber—are increasing in variety and in their possible applications, including the coming house and its furnishings. Immediately useful for accessories, these substances—metals, glass, plastics—may develop in almost limitless variety for the surfacing of floors and walls, or even for the structure itself. Structurally, they will permit greater lightness with security. In form, texture, and color, they will add much to the vocabulary of the architect.

With no particular sense of prophecy, we can foresee great changes and certainly great improvements in domestic architecture in the years ahead. Technical experiments have already been made and are being tested in war housing and other constructions for land, sea, and air use, The results and peacetime applications, in most cases, will not be clear till after the war. In many instances the success of new discoveries and inventions is as yet not sufficiently assured to offer or recommend products and techniques to the public. Trial and error is an age-old method much used in the construction industry, and too often products have been marketed while still substantially unproved. Such ventures have many times produced a real advance and often leave a residue of net gain, but as an approach to better housing the method is too accidental. More basic and detailed research should come first. Besides the study of materials and construction techniques, research in family attitudes and habits is badly needed. Modern research does not seek a means to a predetermined answer. It aims rather to determine actual needs and to explore and develop acceptable means of satisfying them.

Giving the pessimists their due, it is indeed probable that technical gains will be gradual and steady rather than sudden and miraculous. Some paths will have to be retraced and new trials made. The next decade will see remarkable gains, but we must not overcrowd the advance of new methods, materials, and gadgets. The matter is in the hands of the scientist, the architect, and the whole building industry. It is also very much in the hands of the American family, whose needs must be consulted and whose approval must be won.

As has been hinted, the prospective house owner can make progress on his own program by studying his family needs, though here he will be, perforce, a special pleader. Rather than attempt to carry out his own desires in spendid isolation, he would profit both for his own interest and as a good neighbor by checking his own ideas against those finding acceptance in other families of the same economic group. Problems of space use finally set the pattern for the arrangement and functioning of each floor plan. You may not know exactly how you will use the rooms in your new house, and your habits can be expected to change, but time spent in studying sketch arrangements and alternatives is not only worth while, but necessary. In this way one comes as near living in tomorrow's house as is possible without reality, and many costly errors may be avoided. Attitudes toward forms of construction should be analyzed. One's decision for or against brick, standard frame, or the isolated support open-space construction previously suggested, for or against this or that type of heating, will be important both for future comfort and for economy. Keeping both cautious and open-minded, the future houseowner will do well to follow current developments closely and critically.

Study of natural and artificial lighting should be included in one's early plans, not thought of as a later and minor detail. Eye comfort, health, house appearance, window hangings, ease of window operation, and general serviceability should be thought of in each study of the house scheme.

For smaller items of equipment, no word need be said. They will be attractive and will be forcefully sold. One needs, however, to study them and to decide their order of importance in one's house satisfactions and in the house budget. All such new offerings will have to earn their way by proof of durability, cleanability, and ease of maintenance.

Finally, from this period of preplanning

on, it is of first and all-inclusive importance that the postwar home have the proper architectural expression for a family of this generation. Neither a traditional replica nor a case-hardened modernistic streamliner is likely to measure up to this specification. Adequate plan and space design, implemented for modern living by modern equipment, come first. Style is not in itself a separate factor, something that one applies according to taste. It should emerge on its own account as integral with sound design if the conditions for happy living in the home of tomorrow are to be fully met.

Overstylized houses do not weather too well. The most carefully traditionalized charm wears thin after a few years; and ultramodernism comes to look as dated as an old car. For the peace and continued satisfaction of the occupants, it is imperative that the house be so designed that it is the well-proportioned, well-detailed expression of a good plan suited to the prime needs and best home instincts of its owners. Then our imagined family will rejoice in the house they are now planning for.

LENINGRAD WILL AVOID 'MODERNISM'

Although 700,000 of Leningrad's 3,150,000 inhabitants have been left without homes as a consequence of the city's three-year siege, no very radical program of postwar housing has been contemplated by its central council of architects it is announced.

Indeed, when compared with the postwar housing plans of London's architects and even more advanced housing plans of architects in the United States, the Leningrad architects seem definitely conservative.

N. V. Baranov, chief architect of the Leningrad Soviet and head of the City Planning Commission, who might be described as the Russian counterpart of New York's Robert Moses, says that he and his colleagues on the Central Council of Architects have no intention of building skyscrapers, "houses of tomorrow," or even temporary housing units for people who lost their homes during the siege.

"There will be no temporary housing in Leningrad at all unless some unforseen necessity for it arises," he said, "because temporary housing tends to become permanent and we do not want to be guilty of erecting a lot of modern slums."

Baranov explained that he doubted that such necessity would arise since a large percentage of Leningrad's population has been evacuated to the Urals and will not be returned until adequate housing can be provided.

"ARTS & ARCHITECTURE" SPONSORS PLYWOOD HOUSE COMPETITION

America's ideal postwar small home for the average family is the objective of the Second Annual Architectural Competition of the magazine "Arts & Architecture," sponsored this year by the United States Plywood Corporation, world's largest manufacturer of plywood, it was announced last week.

Results of the competition, which is open to all architects, engineers, designers, draftsmen, technicians and students, will be offered to the public as usable and buildable plans. Prizes total $2,500 with a first prize of $1,250. The closing date for the competition will be December 20.

The first competition, last year, drew more than 500 entries submitted from every state and from ten foreign countries. Eero Saarinen, widely known Finnish-born architect, of Washington, D. C., working in collaboration with Oliver Lundquist, won first prize.

Although 88 per cent of the 1943 contestants voluntarily specified plywood, including seven of the eight winners, there are no requirements limiting contestants this year in terms of use of materials or land in their designs. Last year's competition was cosponsored by 23 manufacturers and associations in the building field.

The projected house is to be designed for the average American family: a man, his wife, and perhaps one or two children, although competitors may compose the family as they like so long as it can be considered fairly typical. The house can be designed either as a single unit or as part of a planned community.

It is pointed out by the cosponsors, however, that the competition aims to uncover designs for houses that can be built "within our experience in technique and materials." Known modern materials and techniques can be used in combination with those of the past and the cosponsors state "it is very desirable that consideration be given to those new materials which have been developed out of the war and that can legitimately be considered for housing."

Contestants are permitted the widest possible freedom "within the limits of good sense," but the cosponsors suggest a five to six thousand dollar house at pre-war cost for the designs and they comment "we naturally hope that a better dwelling unit can be produced in the postwar world for considerably less."

Second prize in the 1943 competition went to I. M. Pei and E. H. Duhart, architects studying at Harvard University, and third went to Raphael Soriano, Los Angeles designer. Pei was born in China, Duhart in Chile, and Soriano on the island of Rhodes.

The five honorable mentions went to George A. Storz and B. H. Bradley, both of Chicago; Susanne and Arnold Wasson-Tucker, Boston; Fred and Lois Langhorst, San Francisco; and Royal A. McClure, Seattle.

Members of The American Institute of Architects are eligible to enter this competition, and Summer Spaulding, Fellow of the Institute, is acting as professional advisor to the competition, representing the A.I.A. Complete information on the competition, including a copy of the rules and the statement of its problem, can be obtained by writing Mr. Spaulding, care of "Arts & Architecture," 3305 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 5, California.

PRIZE BREAKDOWN

Following are the prizes:

First Prize	$1,250
Second Prize	$500
Third Prize	$250
Honorable Mention	$100
Honorable Mention	$100
Honorable Mention	$100
Honorable Mention	$100
Honorable Mention	$100

ARCHITECTS NAMED FOR U.C. POSTWAR BUILDING PROGRAM

BERKELEY, Cal. — Additional architects to prepare plans for the University of California's $27,500,000 postwar building program approved by the State Legislature have been appointed by the Board of Regents on recommendation of Comptroller James H. Corley.

Supervising architects previously named for the all-campus expansion program are: Berkeley, Arthur Brown Jr.; Los Angeles, Dave Allison; San Francisco, Timothy L. Pflueger; Davis, R. J. Evans.

Added to this list to take charge of plans for the Riverside Citrus Experiment Station was G. Stanley Wilson, Riverside, who will also be executive architect for the new library and insectary on the Southern campus. Named as supervising architect for the newly acquired Santa Barbara campus was Winsor Soule of the firm of Soule and Murphy, Santa Barbara.

On the Davis campus, Blanchard and Maher, San Francisco, named to plan the first unit of the Veterinary Science Building was also given the additional task of planning the second unit, while E. T. Davis, San Francisco, was appointed executive architect for the proposed Plant Sciences Buildings.

GOOD NEWS FROM LT. HUNSBERGER

An encouraging letter from the War Department regarding First Lt. Irving G. Hunsberger has been received by his relatives in Grand Rapids. Lt. Hunsberger is the husband of the former Bridget Irene Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Allen, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Buell S. Hunsberger.

The communication stated that Lt. Hunsberger was on a bombing mission to Etampes, South of Paris, from England and on the return trip he radioed the flight Commander that he could not maintain altitude or his position, because of Engine trouble. It was obvious that he could not get back across the Channel so his flight Commander ordered him to land in Enemy-held territory.

The flight then temporarily lost contact with him. When contact was later reestablished Lt. Hunsberger reported that he had landed safely on the ground. The flight then circled over his last position and located his plane on the ground. They saw a group of French peasants or farmers standing in the road and an officer, believed to be Lt. Hunsberger, running toward them.

Roger Allen states, "Naturally, it cheers us greatly to know that he landed safely. Two things could have happened to him since: Either the enemy located him, in which case he is now a prisoner of war, or the French underground is hiding him and will deliver him to an Allied detachment when this area is liberated."

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ROGER ALLEN SAYS: "One of the results of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference was an international agreement that I should go out to Des Moines on October 24th and make a speech.

"After seeing in LIFE magazine, photographs of six Des Moines young ladies, I realized that nothing would please me more. I have therefore arranged to be in Des Moines on that date.

"The subject of my speech is "What Is Right with Architecture?" Inasmuch as architects in Iowa and in fact architects in all the other 47 states (let us leave the District of Columbia out of this, for once) have been hearing speeches entitled "What is Wrong with Architecture?" for the last 27 years—the title of my speech should burst upon them like a bombshell."

FREDERICK CROWTHER, Delineator, is now located at the office of the Weekly Bulletin, where his services are available for perspectives and water color renderings, for which he has been famous. In this capacity, Fred has served the architectural profession in the Detroit area for many years.

Fred Crowther

* * *

WHITEHOUSE, CHURCH, NEWBERRY & ROEHR, Portland Architects, have been retained on the $1-million state office building which is to be located within the group of Oregon capital buildings that form a U pattern and will face the state library, Architect Earl P. Newberry has announced.

The edifice is planned as a post-war project and before work is undertaken by the firm, appropriation of funds will be awaited.

The board stated that it would hire more architects for other state buildings proposed of which Whitehouse, Church, Newberry & Roehr are expected to be awarded more programs.

Whitehouse & Church have constructed a number of state buildings in Salem and serve as consultant architects on the new state capitol.

* * *

STAIRCASES have been relegated to a minor role by elevators in the modern architectural scheme, but not in the modern motion picture. You can't parade a troupe of glamour girls in a lift.

* * *

LIEUT. (jg) J. HERSCHEL FISHER, young Dallas, Texas architect and executive officer of an LST operating in the English Channel, has made a sort of hobby of writing home about his war experiences. His latest tale challenges the ingenuity of Dallas' city planners. Lieutenant Fisher sketched the beachhead community with a fountain pen while sitting on an oil drum swatting the flies, he said.

"City planners and housing experts may disagree on the sociological benefits of private home ownership but on one of the Normandy beachheads, even if its objective is little more than an adaptation of the slit trench, the pride of ownership has a definite moral factor," Lieutenant Fisher wrote.

* * *

FRED R. HAMMOND, president of the St. Louis Chapter, A.I.A., spoke on the postwar building outlook before the first fall session of St. Louis Chapter of the Producers' Council on Sept. 5.

NEW JERSEY ARCHITECTS have been consulted by Governor Edge with regard to his slum-clearance project, which would bring State House employees out of clammy cellar vaults and a half-dozen scattered Trenton buildings. The Governor has had conversations with several architects to get their suggestions on the most practical plan to follow in order to provide for centralized state departments and save $300,000 in rentals for Trenton office space.

The State House Commission has authorized its secretary to solicit preliminary help from representative New Jersey architects, at no cost to the state. They will be asked to submit rough sketches embodying their conception of a new State House center.

These sketches, with pertinent data, will be ready for the 1945 Legislature when it convenes in January. Governor Edge has felt so strongly about overcrowded conditions in the State House that for a time he considered calling a special session of the Legislature to discuss the matter, but he has decided to postpone formal consideration until early next year. However, he feels that there is no reason why blue-printing should be put off, so that necessary legislation may be approved and the job given priority as a state postwar project.

* * *

UNION COUNTY (N.J.) Society of Architects began its autumnal activities with a dinner at the Elizabeth Elk's Club on Sept. 12. Lauren V. Pohlman, president, presided.

* * *

HARRY M. PRINCE, New York City architect and former Deputy Commissioner of Housing, has been added to the staff of research consultants and technical advisors to the State Joint Legislative Committee to Recodify the Multiple Dwelling Law.

* * *

W. WADSWORTH WOOD, editor of Small Homes Guide, was the designer of a naval three-story apartment project to house 46 naval officers in Washington, D. C. Known as the Circle Club, the building is round in plan and contains many novel features.

* * *

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A.I.A., held a special luncheon session on Sept. 1 at the San Francisco Commercial Club.

Walter P. Laufenberg, executive vice-president of Baldwin & Howell, spoke on the subject: "Public Housing, A Fallacy."

"A Case for Public Housing" was the topic of John W. Beard, executive director, Housing Authority, City and County of San Francisco.

HARRY M. PRINCE, architect and former Deputy Commissioner of Housing in New York City, has been added to the staff of research consultants and technical advisors to the State Joint Legislative Committee to Recodify the Multiple Dwelling Law.

* * *

JOHN K. MONROE, A. I.A., of Denver, is architect for a $1,200,000 185-patient hospital and nurses' home in Ogden, Utah, to be operated by the Sisters of St. Benedict. It is expected that construction will begin in October.

* * *

C. IVAN CROMWELL, Le Roy, N.Y. architect, was the guest speaker before the Le Roy Rotary Club at its weekly luncheon meeting Aug. 23. His subject was "Post-War Building."

* * *

MISS LUTA MARIA RIGGS, A.I.A., of Santa Barbara, Cal., has been working as a set designer in the Culver City studios for the duration. She expects to return to her private practice for the postwar period. Miss Riggs is past president of the Santa Barbara Chapter, A.I.A.

* * *

FRED W. JONES, after 30 years of successfully editing Architect & Engineer (San Francisco) will retire on October 1. He's done a swell job and we hate to see him go but hope to read his splendid material in the architectural press.

* * *

WHAT'S IN A NAME — WARREN under this caption Bob Coyne, in the Boston Sunday Post of Sept. 10, sketches seven distinguished men of that name. Of Whitney Warren he writes:

FAMOUS ARCHITECT

Whitney Warren was a celebrated architect who is noted for many works notably his reconstruction of the Louvain Library after World war I. In partnership as Warren and Wetmore, he was co-designer of the Grand Central Station which was completed in 1913 and also the Grand Trunk Station of Winnipeg. The Ritz-Carlton Hotel and the Belmont theatres, the bronze gates of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, all in New York, and many other important buildings are memorials of his skill. He was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters and was honored with the Silver Medal by Paris. His work was as well known on the continent as at home.

EDWIN E. VALENTINE, A.I.A., has been authorized by the Muskeegon, Mich. County committee planning postwar projects to apply to the state postwar planning commission for approval of a $175,000 jail building, and for allotment of funds to help meet costs of drawing plans and such items as provided in a state act.

Valentine

Considerable change is expected in the plans as discussion of the new jail project continues before the county postwar committee, it was said by Supervisor Gustav L. Lundborg, the committee chairman.

* * *

C. HERRICK HAMMOND, F.A.I.A., State Architect for Illinois is planning a "capital center" for his state to be developed over a period of 25 years. He has completed plans for the proposed new state museum building to cost $2,050,000.

* * *

RAYMOND J. ASHTON, president of the American Institute of Architects, will be the speaker at a meeting of architects of the metropolitan area of New York at the Architectural League in New York City on the evening of Sept. 26.

* * *

CHICAGO CHAPTER, A.I.A., at a dinner meeting on Sept. 11, heard Elizabeth Wood, executive secretary of the Chicago Housing Authority and Lowell Baker, administration secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, discuss "Public Housing."

* * *

LORENTZ SCHMIDT, A.I.A., Wichita, Kansas — "For some time you have sent me the Weekly Bulletin and I enjoy it very much. It has more good reading material of interest to architects than any other magazine that comes to my desk. I am enclosing my check for $5 because I am no longer president of the Kansas Chapter of the A.I.A., and you started sending it to me as a courtesy when I held that office. I should like to have you continue the subscription until the $5 is used up and then notify me because I am sure I shall want to renew it."

ROGER ALLEN, president of the Grand Rapids Chapter, A.I.A., will be the speaker at a meeting of the Home Safety Division of the Greater Grand Rapids Safety Council on Sept. 28. His subject will be "The Safe Home of the Future."

* * *

WESTERN MICHIGAN ARCHITECTS met at "Skunk Gulch" on Sept. 15 for a dinner of pancakes and sausage, Ernie Hartwick cook, dealer's choice afterwards — according to a handwrought announcement sent out by Ralph Herrick, showing the locale as Stanley Simpson's cottage. It was predicted that Ken Black would be winner in the poker game.

* * *

REED M. DUNBAR, A.I.A., is a member of the New City Planning Commission of Monroe, Mich.

* * *

MRS. CHARLES L. BORIE

Widow of Prominent Architect and U. of P.

Mrs. Caroline Tyson Borie, widow of Charles L. Borie, prominent architect and trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, died Aug. 30 at her home in Philadelphia. She was 74.

Mrs. Borie's first marriage was to Percival Drayton. By that marriage, a daughter, Miss Caroline Tyson Drayton, survives. She is also survived by a sister, Miss Mary Stuart Tyson.

* * *

JOHANNES DAVERMAN

Johannes Daverman, 91, one of the founders of the architectural and engineering firm of J. & G. Daverman, died Aug. 29. A native of Veendam, The Netherlands, he went to Grand Rapids in 1894.

In 1905 he and a son, George J. Daverman, organized the firm, which designed and built many churches and homes in Grand Rapids and vicinity. He retired in 1915 and the son, two grandsons and a grandnephew now operate the business.

Upon retirement Mr. Daverman went to Everett, Wash., but made frequent visits to Grand Rapids. Since February, 1942, he had made his home with his son at 2506 Belfast ave., S. E. He was a member of Neland Avenue Christian Reformed church.

Surviving besides the son are four grandsons, four great-grandchildren and two sisters in The Netherlands.

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ARCHITECTS BOWLING TEAM

Mr. L. R. Leatherman, 2140 Book Bldg., Detroit (CA. 1075), is chairman of the Bowling Committee of Engineering Society of Detroit. It is thought that enough architects and architectural draftsmen are interested to form an architects' team or to fill in with others. The existing teams bowl at the Rackham Building on Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, open Wednesday and Thursday evenings or Saturday afternoon. Those interested, get in touch with Mr. Leatherman.

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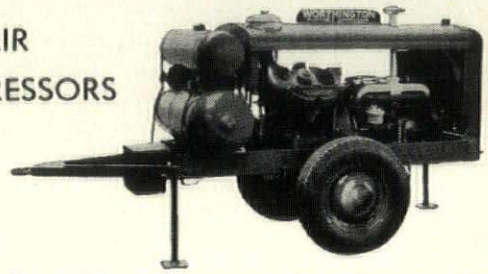
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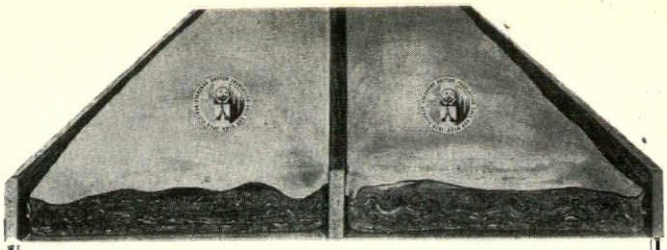

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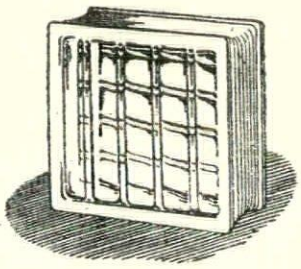

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